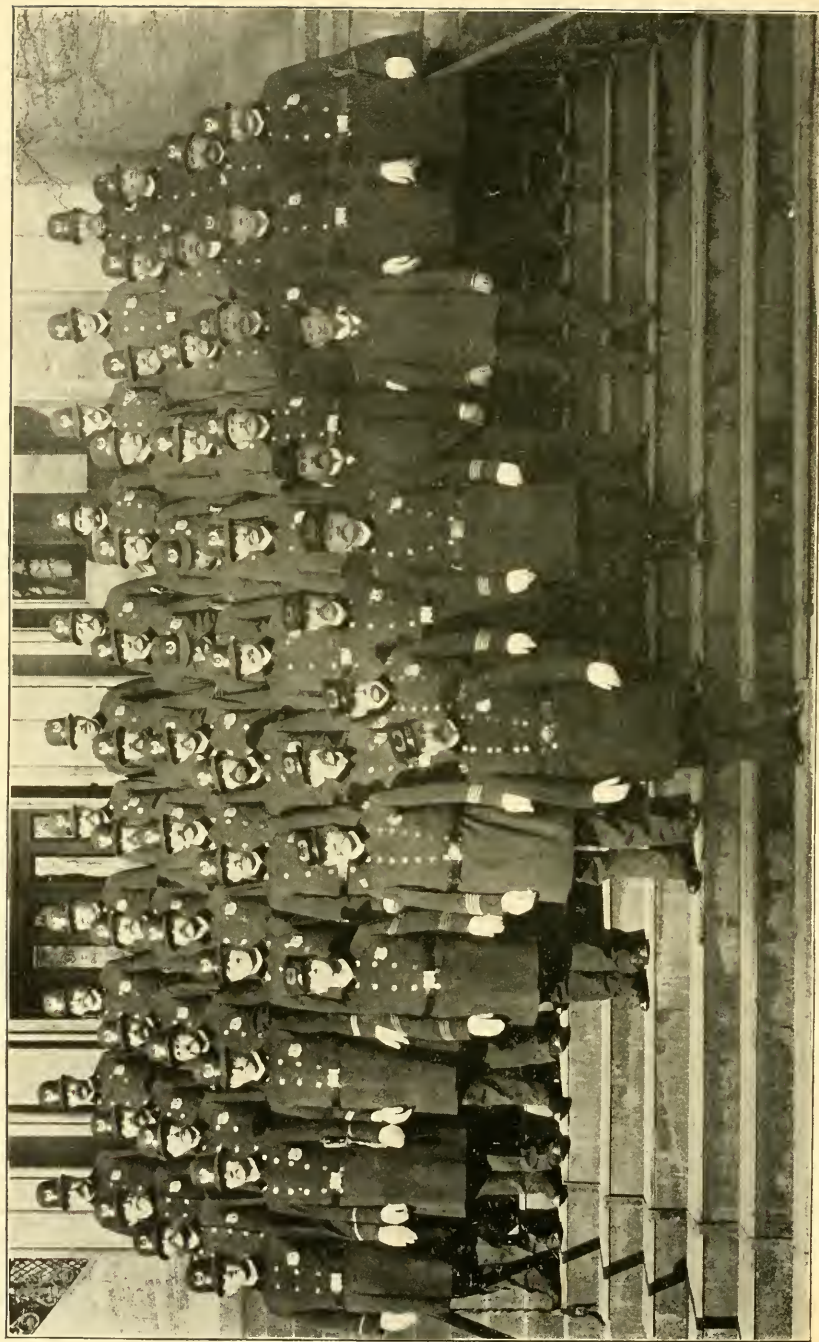


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Springfield Police Department, taken in 1899.

HISTORY
OF THE
Department of Police Service
OF
Springfield, Mass.

FROM 1636 TO 1900

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
ILLUSTRATING THE EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY OF THE
POLICE FORCE

OF TO-DAY, WITH REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST,
CONTAINING AUTHENTIC INFORMATION
CAREFULLY GLEANED FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.

PUBLISHED BY
THE SPRINGFIELD POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

1900

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Springfield, Mass.

OUR WATCHMEN.

BY SERGEANT JOTHAM H. ORR.

My muse attend me while I write,
For I would fain these lines indite
To the brave guardians of the night—

Policemen.

Who travel through the deserted streets,
And all night long their vigil keep,
Guarding the City while it sleeps?

Policemen.

Who stand between us and all harm,
Protecting us with strong right arm,
Securing rest without alarm?

Policemen.

Who mix in dangers, tumult, strife
Where clubs are trumps, where deadly knife
In human hands seeks human life?

Policemen.

Barred from home and home firelight,
Wives and children, circles bright—
Battling in defense of right—

Policemen.

Heroes among them battle-scarred
From many a contest, maimed or marred,
All honor to the faithful guard—

Policemen.

Why should our citizens not boast?
In all weathers found at post,
In all dangers, they foremost—

Policemen.

Then give the praise and credit due,
Stand by the men who stand by you;
There are many hearts beneath the blue worn by

Policemen.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE CONSTABLE SYSTEM.

THE SETTLING OF THE PLANTATION AND THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR KEEPING ORDER—EXTRACTS FROM YE QUAIN'T RECORDS OF OLDEN TIMES, SHOWING THE STRINGENT RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED—THE BREACHES OF LAW AND ORDER THAT WERE MOST COMMON—THE CONTRAST WITH TO-DAY.

PROUD of her various public institutions, of her handsome parks, her well laid out streets, her industries and her beautiful homes, the City of Springfield is equally proud of her splendid police department, which is unquestionably the equal in efficiency of any similar department in any city of its size in the country to-day. Indeed, it is a question if many cities even much larger than the municipality of Springfield can lay claim to a police force with so good a record for general all around efficiency, as the one in which the dwellers in "the City of Homes" take such pardonable pride at this moment.

Rome was not built in a day, so it has been observed, and the present admirable state of the police department of the metropolis of Western Massachusetts was not attained in a moment—but was gradually built up during recent years, until it has reached the summit of possible efficiency and arrived at the point where of it, it can be said, that it is as perfect a body as circumstances will permit.

Surely, therefore, this most important branch of the city's various departments is worthy of a little history all to itself.

The very earliest days of what would be equivalent to the present police force are somewhat shrouded in obscurity, and it would be idle to rake over with too fine a pen the dead embers of the past beyond a certain point and that point is the creation of the old "watch" or constable system. The interest begins there and the succeeding events, which, step by step, as the plantation made progress, and the city was born, led up gradually to the conditions of to-day, cannot fail to command attention.

From the old "watch" system of ye olden times to the system of now! What a contrast and what food for thought there is, as we glance backward, and then pause to consider latter day conditions. It is almost, in fact, an abbreviated history of the city, in itself.

At this writing, the police department of Springfield consists of forty-seven night and day watchmen and nine superior officers. The latter are the marshal, assistant marshal, captain, lieutenant, two inspectors and three sergeants. The consensus of opinion is that the force as at present constituted, is not sufficiently large considering the population of the city and area covered, to obtain the very best results, but it is generally admitted, that, everything considered, the department is a credit to itself, its officers, and the city whose servant it is.

Indeed, so generally vigilant and alert are the members of the police department, from the chief officer down to the humblest man on the force, that criminals of other cities are rapidly becoming aware of the fact that they do not stand much of a show of long roaming at liberty in Springfield, if they are wanted elsewhere, or if they are offenders who can be taken by the hand and chaperoned to the depot, with the strict injunction to shake the dust of the City of Homes from their clothes, without waiting to wipe their feet at the doorway.

But while eternal vigilance is the watchword in this line, it is in the line of preserving the dignity of the law, by keeping at bay all kinds of law-breakers, local and otherwise, that the police department of Springfield has won its spurs and has earned the respect and admiration of the people. The result is apparent on all sides. For a city of its size and large transient population, the laws are observed here, as they are observed perhaps, in few cities in the country. It is generally admitted by all visitors that a cleaner, or more law abiding place in which to make one's home does not exist in this part of the country.

Many things go to bring about this result, but does not some of the credit for this state of things belong to the police department of Springfield? Without watchful, faithful guardians of the peace, of what avail would laws be? And it is the general opinion that the bluecoats of this city will take rank as a whole with the very best to be found anywhere. The force is to be congratulated that investigations and reprimands occur so infrequently, those of a serious nature during the entire history of the department, having been very few and far between.

To-day the city of Springfield is as absolutely free from gambling, or other dens of iniquity, as it is possible to have it, while the enforcement of the liquor and other laws, open violation of which would tend to bring us disgrace, is a matter of common knowledge; so much so that it is scarcely more than necessary to call attention to it in passing.

Within the past few years great strides forward have been taken, and at this writing our police department is such that its members have good and ample reason for taking a pardonable pride in its condition, while the public has reason only to place the most enthusiastic stamp of approval upon its honest, well directed and efficient efforts.

A word about the force of to-day before we delve down into the archives of the musty past.

As already indicated, it consists at present of forty-seven permanent night and day patrolmen and nine superior officers. There is besides, one matron, two patrol drivers, one janitor and a large number of special officers, the list of which is being constantly increased as the needs arise. There is a bicycle squad organized by Marshal McDonald, and which is of vast service in the summer months. Every man on the force under fifty years of age is obliged to go to the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium twice a week, unless excused for good reason, and is there put through a course of gymnastics that tends to keep them in good condition and to better fit them for the performance of their duties. Perhaps this was not considered as a luxury at first, by some of the men, but they have all now come around to the conclusion that this course of training is of lasting benefit to them and they don't mind at all being dubbed "Physically Kultured Kops." The movement was inaugurated in January, 1900, and already some of the men are developing into athletes of no mean ability.

The police building, located on West Court Street, close to city hall, is a neat brick structure, trimmed with brownstone, and is admirably arranged and excellently equipped. It has a public and private office for the marshal, and offices for the assistant marshal, captain, lieutenant, and for each of the inspectors, besides a general receiving room, office for the signal system, and a lounging and meeting room for the patrolmen.

In the office of the assistant marshal is a glass case, which, if it could speak, would be able to tell ghastly tales. There are relics galore,—some taken from desperate criminals, and others serving to

recall many an historic and almost forgotten tragedy, while still others tell of more recent crimes that are yet fresh in memory. There is, too, a rogues' gallery in Inspector Boyle's office, containing the pictured faces of hundreds of the most notorious criminals of the day, and additions to the collection are made from time to time.

In the building are fourteen cells for men, three cells for women, and three detention rooms. In this building, also, are held the daily sessions of the criminal side of the police court, the court room—of ample dimensions—being on the second floor. Up to within a few years ago court was held in the county court house across Court Square, but in deference to public opinion a change was made in the year 1896. It was the old custom to march the prisoners every morning from the police building, across the square to the court house, in full view of the gaping public. The police themselves strongly denounced the custom, being in favor of conducting court in its proper place, the police building, and they gladly welcomed the agitation that led to an abandonment of the antediluvian custom. It is necessary, sometimes, of course, to bring in innocent victims and these, with the guilty, were of a necessity subjected to the degradation and disgrace of the daily parade across the square, in full view of a morbid curiosity-loving crowd, to say nothing of the harm it brought to the pupils of the nearby school who would be on their way to their studies just at the time when the prisoners were being paraded from building to building. Every citizen was as heartily in favor of the change as were the police themselves, who fully recognized the unjustness of the proceedings. But the lawyers objected, on the grounds that the great law library of the court house would be farther from their reach and would greatly discommode them, if the change were made. Nevertheless the much desired change was brought about.

The police barn is connected with the central building and here are kept the ambulance, patrol wagon, van, carriage, sleighs and horses of the department, all of which are first class. The ambulance answers all calls for accidents, etc. There is also a small lockup at Indian Orchard, the eighth ward of the city, where prisoners are kept until they can be brought to the central building.

With these few preliminaries over, we go back to ye olden days.

To begin at the beginning of what constitutes one of the finest police departments in New England, it is necessary to go back to 1636, when William Pynchon and his few followers founded the plantation. Even in those days it was necessary to have guardians of the

peace, and courts, Pyncheon himself acting as magistrate during the earlier years. One constable was all that was necessary to preserve the majesty of the law, or town orders, for some time, but a few years later we find that it was necessary to appoint a deputy constable. Those who were brought into court were for the most part charged with trivial offenses, such as failing to ring swine, neglecting to maintain fences properly, and absenting themselves from town meetings. Drunkenness, theft, assaults and the like, as would be expected, con-



Police Headquarters

sidering the character of the community, were uncommon. The breaches of the town orders were tried before the selectmen and the graver offenses were tried before the County Court which was held twice a year,—at Northampton in March and in Springfield in September, for which purpose twelve jurymen were summoned.

Early mention is made in the old town records that in the selection of constables, "wise and discreet" men were to be selected; so it will be seen that from the first, Springfield aimed for efficiency in this line. But, even with the honor of having this distinction

conferred upon them, it does not appear that there was a great chasing after the office, for the selectmen found it wise to attach a forfeit of twenty shillings to a refusal to accept office. It was very generously arranged, however, that constables were not obliged to serve two years in succession, and even though the pay was small and payment was made mostly in products, few declined to serve.

Even Miles Morgan, who now from his pedestal in Court Square turns his back on the police department, was once a constable. He was appointed in January, 1662, and there is record of his taking the oath of office.

As the place grew, crime became more frequent, and even in the early years of the first century of settlement the constable had to do with some serious offenses, as shall be related later here.

One of the earliest mentions in the old records that would indicate that there were such things as courts or constables, or penalties for misdemeanors, is found under date of October 17, 1636, the entry being as follows:

“It is ordered with ye consent of ye Plantation that from this day forward noe tree shall be cut downe or taken away by any man in ye Compass of ground from ye mill river upward to John Readers lot weh parsell of ground is appoynted for house Lotts, and in case any man shall trespass contrary to ys order he shall be llyable to ye fine of five shillings.”

Under date of February 14, 1638, it was ordered that a fine of 20 shillings be imposed on any “inhabitant to fell any Cannoe trees and make ym for his own use, or for ye use of any inhabitant until said Cannoe tree is five years old.”

The constables of those days had queer duties to perform. For instance, it was decided November 14th, 1639, that “the sealed peck weh Mr. Pynchon hath, shall be the ordinary peck to bye & sell by in ye Plantation, and who ever will, may repayer to ye constable & have his peck sealed, paying him 2*d* for his labor, with this seall, H. S.”

It is very evident that the early inhabitants were as particular about keeping undesirable people out of the plantation as the police department of to-day is, else why this entry of March 17th, 1641?

“It is agreed with the generall consent and vote of the Inhabitants of Springfield: That if any man of this towship shall under the Coultour of friendship or otherwise, Intertayne any P^rson or P^rsons heere to abide or continue as inmates, or shall sub-divide theyre house lotts to intertayne them as tenants or otherwise for longer tyme than one month or 31 days without the generall consent and allowance of the Inhabitants (children or servants of the family that remayne single P^rsons excepted) shall forfeit for the first default XXs to be destrayned by

the constable of theyr goods cattell or chattails, for ye publike use of the Inhabitants: And alsoe he shall forfeit XXs P month for every month that any such P^rson or P^rsons shall soe continue in this township without the generall consent of the Inhabitants: and if in ye tyme of theyr aboade after ye limitation above-sayd they shall neede reliefe, not being able to mayntayne themselves, then he or they that intertayne such P^rsons shall be lyable to be rated by the inhabitants, for ye releife and maintenance of the sd P^rty or P^rtys so entertayned as the Inhabitants in theyr discretion shall think meete."

This order was strictly enforced too, for in 1659 there is record of John Wood being called to account for giving entertainment to Isaac Hull for the space of two months, for which he was fined forty shillings. Another undesirable person, one Quincee Smith, was placed under the ban and given to understand that he could remain in town "2 months from ye 18th of December, 1660; if he tarry longer it must be by a new liberty from ye selectmen."

In these days Judge Bosworth or Judge Copeland would probably try John Woods and Quincee Smith on charges respectively of keeping a disorderly house and being a vagrant. The first individual mention of a constable's name is made in the records under date of May 1, 1645, but mention is frequently previously made of "the constable" without giving any particular one's name. Under the above date, however, these entries indicate that Samuel Chapin enjoyed this honor in that year. The record states:

"It is voted with ye consent of ye plantation that whosoever shall take any mans Cannoe or vessell without his leave shall be lyable to ye fine of 2s 6d for every such default."

"william warriner Robert Ashley is to be accountable to ye towne for 5s each of ym for breach of an order for selling yr cannoe without leave ye rest of ye fine being remitted ym which they are to pay in to Samuel Chapen, ye Constable."

"william warriner is to be accountable to ye town for 10s for breach of an order for selling his cannoe which he is to pay in to Samuel Chapen, 10s more is remitted to him."

We do not nowadays use such expressions as "damnifying" and for this reason the following entry in the records of September 23, 1645, will be of interest:

"Complaynt being made that drivers that keepe teames on ye other side of ye River in ye Spring tyme to plough there, have formerly much damnified other men by theyr Cattell, in eating greene corne, and ye first sprout of men's meadows: It is ordered therefore yt ye sd teames of Cattell shall be kept in some house or yeard till ye first of May and if any keepe theyr longer, they are to pasture them upon theyr owne ground or upon ye Common, or upon ye 3d lotts, not being meddow nor improved to tillage, soe they tend ym with a sufficient

keeper: And in case any shall neglect this order they shall be lyable to pye ye five shillings for ye breach of it: Besides other damages fro: feedinge upon other mens corne or meddow ground, as Indifferent men shall award ye vewe thereof."

This interesting entry which has to do with the hours of the watch is found under date of January 8, 1645:

"It is agreed by ye Plantation with John Matthews to beat the drum for the meetings for a yeare's space at 10 of ye clock on the lecture days and at 9 a clock on the Lords days in the forenoon only & he is to beat it fro: Mr. Moxon's to R. Stebbins home & ye meetinge to begin within half an honer after, for which his payns he is to have 6*d* in wampam of every family in towne or a peck of Indian corne if they have not wampam."

At a general town meeting held November 6, 1648, these improved court arrangements were made:

"It is ordered that there shall from henceforth fouer Courts be kept in this township yearly, viz: The first Tuesday in November, the first Tuesday in february, The first Tuesday in may, The first Tuesday in September, except some speciall occasions to alter ye day, and then seasonable notice shall be given of it. The first Tuesday in November is appoynted to be a generall Towne meetinge for all the Inhabitants when Towne officers are to be chosen & orders published."

"It is alsoe ordered yt on ye first Tuesday of November there shall be yearly chosen by ye Inhabitants two men in ye stead of Grand Jury men who shall by virtue of an oath imposed upon them by ye magistrate for that purpose, faithfully Present on such Court days all such breaches of towne orders, Court orders, or any other misdemeeners, as shal come to theyr knowledge either by theyr own observation or by credible information of others, and shall take out p^{ce}ss for ye appearance of such as are delinquents, or witnesses to appeare the sd day when all such P^{re}sentments by ye sd partys shall be Judicially heard and examined by ye magistrate and warrants for distresses granted for ye Levying of such fines or penaltys as are annexed to ye orders violated, or wch shall seeme meete or reasonable to ye magistrate to impose or inflict accordinge to ye nature of ye offence. These two men to stand in ys office for a yeare or till others be chosen in theyr roome."

Mr. "Elitzur" Holyoke, whose family was prominent in the early history of these parts was appointed constable May 19, 1651, and was succeeded the following November by Richard Sykes whose duties also consisted of "ringing ye bell and sweeping ye meetinge house." Mr. Sykes was formerly paid forty shillings a year for this latter service but the powers that be, or rather were, in a streak of generosity raised it to fifty-two shillings a year. The selectmen also granted him "one shilling a time" for ringing the bell for marriages and burials, but he was to collect this perquisite from those employing him.



HON WILLIAM P. HAYES,
Mayor

CHAPTER II.

END OF CONSTABLE SYSTEM.

A WAVE OF LAWLESSNESS, INCLUDING THE INIQUITOUS WITCHCRAFT EPISODE—CONSTABLE ADMONISHED FOR ROUGHLY HANDLING AN INDIAN PRISONER—BIRTH OF SPRINGFIELD AS A CITY AND PERMANENT POLICE WATCH APPOINTED.

ABOUT this time a wave of “unpleasantness” seems to have struck the community for it is recorded that Daniel, a Scotch servant, was given twenty lashes for profaning the Sabbath ; Joanne Miller was summoned to answer to the charge of calling her husband a “foole, toad, vermine,” and threatening him; Samuel Ely was fined for selling cider to the Indians; an Indian was flogged for theft, and Goodwife Hunter was gagged and made to stand half an hour in the stocks for sundry “exorbitancys of ye tongue.”

But perhaps the most shocking occurrence with which the constables and courts had to do about this time was the witchcraft episode which had its inception in 1649. There lived in Springfield at that time a bricklayer and sawyer, named Hugh Parsons, and his wife, Mary, who did not appear to be able to get along very well with their neighbors. Mrs. Marshfield, a widow, sued Mary Parsons for slander, alleging that the Parsons woman had called her a witch. Magistrate Pynchon found her guilty and she was ordered to pay £3 damages or receive twenty lashes. She paid the damages with twenty-four bushels of Indian corn, but her troubles appeared to have unsettled her mind. Both she and her husband had disagreeable tempers and their queer actions led to their both being formally arraigned before Magistrate Pynchon in February, 1651, on charges of witchcraft.

The indictment against Mary Parsons alleged that: “By the name of Mary Parsons you are here charged in the name of the commonwealth, that not having the feare of God before your eyes, nor in your heart, being seduced by the divvil and yielding to his malicious

motives, about the end February last, at Springfield, to have familiarity, or consulted with a familiar spirit, making a covenant with him and have used diverse divvilish practices by witchcraft to the hurt of the persons of Martha and Rebeckhah Moxon." The alleged victims of her wiles were the daughters of the then presiding minister. Mrs. Parsons' husband was charged with using the same arts on various other persons.

The woman's reason, which was gradually tottering finally gave way entirely and she was among her husband's accusers at the trial. Eventually a child of theirs died and Mrs. Parsons capped the climax by declaring that she had killed it. Husband and wife were both sent to Boston for trial and were acquitted of the charge of witchcraft, but Mrs. Parsons was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The records on this point are hazy and obscure but it is presumed that she died in prison before the day appointed for carrying out the sentence. Her husband did not return to Springfield, evidently realizing that there was no peace for him here.

January 27, 1659, a change was adopted in the manner of choosing constables. It was ordered that henceforth the choice of constables shall be made in this manner: "Constable whose term is expired, before going out of office, shall nominate two men and the town commissioners or other chief civil power shall nominate one more, or two, to be voted for." The man who received the most votes was doomed to serve under penalty of forfeiting five pounds in the event of a refusal. Another improvement was made February 4, 1661, when it was decided to increase the force of constables from one and a deputy to two full-fledged constables.

As in these days, lawless youths gave the constables considerable trouble. The selectmen in 1664 considered it necessary to forbid children playing in and about "ye meeting house," there being indications that damage had been done to the windows of the church. They must also have created disturbances at the services, for April 7, 1669, Miles Morgan and Jonathan Burt were designated to sit "in ye gallery of ye meeting house" for the purpose of quelling the ambitions of the disorderly youngsters. In other words, Miles and Jonathan were "specials" for the time being, as we would say to-day. The boys of that period apparently had no more respect for the Sabbath than some of them do to-day. It is noted that several boys were arraigned on June 7, 1664, for profaning the Lord's day and among them were Samuel and Elizur Holyoke



HENRY McDONALD,
City Marshal

whose father, with Deacon Samuel Chapin, tried their cases. In the cases of juvenile offenders, the fines imposed on them were to be paid by their "Governors," in default of which the youngsters were to be whipped by the constable, before three or more of the selectmen, who were to determine the number of stripes to be inflicted. There are no records of whippings, however.

Constables almost invariably performed their duties well but there were occasionally some lapses and enforcement of discipline therefor. Thus, Andrew Dorchester, constable, failed to make return of warrants for jurymen in 1666 and was fined. Various other petty officers whose duties made them practically constables were occasionally fined for slight lapses, which goes to show that even then there was a commendable desire to maintain discipline on the "force."

Occasionally the constable ran up against trouble, for it is not to be expected that even the old Puritans always quietly submitted to being dragged before the court without having a word to say. Evidently Constable Elizur Holyoke would stand none of this. In 1665 he had John Webb before the County Court for abusing him, the charge against him being made out in this quaint manner:

"John Webb Senr. being presented by ye Jury for abusing ye constable in execution of his office in Elizur Holyoke case, in saying of ye constable he would make it too hott for him if he lay there, & his neck so stretch before the morrow if he took any harm by his lodging there; also for that he said he could afford to thumb both ye constables and his man that attended him & for his contemptuous behavior toward Northampton Commissioners he is fyned to ye County by this Courte in ye summe of 40s."

Along in the 60's the Indians gave a great deal of trouble by their depredations and marauding habits and the constables were kept busy looking after them. The constables evidently thought they did not need to show much respect when they captured a thieving red man. But this assumption was erroneous for it is recorded that a constable, whose name is omitted, was admonished by the County Court in 1669 for roughly handling some Indians, the court's finding being as follows:

"Certayne Indians being found at Woronocco, travelling on ye Lord's day and carrying burdens, vizt bringing apples wch they said they had from Windsor & own shooting a Gun when he came to the house there, the Constable there seized a gun & one of them called to appear at this court to answer the offence. The wch being proved and owned the Courte judges the Constable striking the Indian and the dog biting him he should be openly admonished."

There are deep chunks of humor in this finding, viewed to-day.

It is a pity that we have not the name of this constable who was the first member of "the force" investigated for so serious an offense.

In 1675 the old house of correction and jail was burned and about two years later the new one was erected under the direction of Major Pynchon, at the corner of Main and Bliss streets. Morals must have been at an extremely low ebb hereabouts judging by the opinion of the Longmeadow minister who said at one of the church meetings:

"Facts: Vices abound, visible and manifest evils among us, decay of ye power of godliness, low esteem of ordinances, strifes and contentions, intemperance, much drunkenness, tavern haunting and cheating one another, breaches of the 7th commandment, and not to insist on the abounding of adultery: how amazing does ye sin of fornication abound, chaboring and wantonness," etc., etc. Surely if it was as bad as that the position of constable could not have been exactly a sinecure!

The first hanging occurred in November, 1770, when a prisoner in the jail named Shaw suffered the death penalty for the killing of a fellow convict named Earl. It was an event that brought people from everywhere about here.

Five years later it is found that there were five constables appointed to preserve the peace, the list comprising Stephen Hitchcock, Moses Harris, William Stebbins, Jr., Henry Colton and Stephen Wright. Imagine them trying to cope with a mob of 150 armed and desperate men who stormed the Springfield jail June 12, 1782, broke open the doors and released several of the prisoners, among them being a minister, one Rev. Samuel Ely, who was convicted of interfering with the courts. That was an exciting day for the town in all earnestness. In 1783 another mob of debtors attempted to stop the sheriff and judges from entering the court house but they were driven back and several placed under arrest. In 1821 the new court house, now Odd Fellows' building, was completed and occupied.

The succeeding years, up to the time Springfield became a city, yield no records of an absorbingly interesting nature. The constable system was abandoned and at the very first meeting of the first city council, in 1852, more progressive methods of policing were put in vogue.



CHARLES M. WRIGHT,
Assistant City Marshal.

CHAPTER III.

SPRINGFIELD BECOMES A CITY.

FULL-FLEDGED DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE IN OPERATION—
JONATHAN PYNCHON APPOINTED CITY MARSHAL BUT DECLINED
THE OFFICE—ASSISTANT MARSHALS CHOSEN FOR THE VARIOUS
WARDS—POLICE COURT QUARTERS ARRANGED FOR.

WE now reach the period where Springfield threw off her swaddling clothes and became a city. In 1852 the population of Springfield having reached 12,498, at a special meeting it was decided to apply for a charter and it was immediately granted, and adopted April 21, 1852. The Hon. Caleb Rice was the first mayor. Steps were immediately taken to properly police the city, and at the initial meeting of the city government, held May 25, 1852, Mayor Rice appointed as city marshal—the first of course—Joseph C. Pynchon. The patrolmen were designated as assistant marshals then, and the following were appointed at the same meeting, all appointments being confirmed: Timothy Henry, H. D. Braman, C. S. Shaw, Drayton Perkins, Roderick Norton and Rufus Sikes. At the same time it was ordered that the marshal should furnish bonds for \$1,500; the assistant marshals in the five large wards, \$1,000; and those in the two small wards, \$500. Evidently it was thought that the police supply was insufficient even then and May 25 these assistant marshals were appointed: George Ensworth, John L. Skinner, George Saunders, John F. Annis, Warren Hayden, John F. Comstock, William Hatfield, Henry Hills, Seth B. Bliss, W. H. Allis and J. W. Gorham.

On that date also, the mayor was authorized to make arrangements with James M. Morton, justice of the peace, for the use of his office as a police court room. In June of the same year, the new ordinance governing the duties of the city marshal was read for the first time, and whether the duties were uncongenial, or the remuneration insufficient, or for some other reason not recorded, Mr. Pynchon declined, on July 12, to accept the office. Two weeks later Mayor Rice

announced the appointment of Ralph Day as his successor, but Mr. Day did not have a pull and was not to receive the plum. The nomination was laid on the table, but taken up at the same meeting, later, and Mr. Day was rejected by a vote of 4 to 3. The mayor then appointed David A. Adams, who was confirmed.

The new license law went into effect about this time and they tell us that the police were kept pretty busy raiding the rumholes and saloons. In August of this year it was decided that another assistant marshal was needed in Ward 8, and B. F. Sisson was appointed.

Gradually, from that time on, the police department made progress until its present state of efficiency has been reached. The control of the police department, by the way, has from the first been in charge of the mayor and board of aldermen. The police committee, which at present consists of two aldermen and three councilmen, purchases and has the care and custody of the property of the department, but its power of making expenditures is limited to \$500, the city council acting upon expenditures over and above that sum. The committee approves all bills of the department, including the monthly payroll. At present the committee is composed of Aldermen Blodgett and Elwell, and Councilmen Byron, Hines and Tinkham. The power to fine or dismiss officers is vested in the mayor and board of aldermen, who have absolute power. A patrolman may be suspended by the marshal and tried for any of these offenses: Intoxication, any act of insubordination or disrespect towards a superior officer, any act of oppression or tyranny, neglect of duty, violation of the rules, neglect or disobedience of orders, any legal offense, absence without leave, immoral conduct, conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, incapacity—mental, physical or educational, any breach of discipline, neglecting or refusing to pay a debt for uniform, clothing, rent, or the necessities of life, contracting a debt under false or fraudulent pretenses, continued and persistent neglect to pay just debts, sitting down while on patrol duty, conversing during the tour of patrol duty with any other member of the force, or with a citizen without any good cause therefor, not properly patrolling his route, unnecessary absence from his route, or any other act contrary to good order and discipline. Thus it will be seen that a patrolman must constantly have his duty in mind if he would escape censure. The mayor and board of aldermen are permitted, of course, to take note of mitigating circumstances and act accordingly.



E. H. BOECKLEN,
Captain of Police.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL SERVICE IN EFFECT.

MENTAL AND VERY RIGID PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION
REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE POLICE
FORCE BEFORE THEY ARE DECLARED ELIGIBLE—THE VETERANS'
PREFERENCE ACT.

WITH the coming into force of the civil service law a new era was begun in the police department, and while some of its effects have tended towards improvement, in at least one instance it does not tend to promote efficiency.

The act extending the provisions of the civil service law to towns having a population of 12,000 inhabitants or over, was approved April 17, 1894, and is as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four entitled, "An act to improve the civil service of the Commonwealth and the cities thereof," and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, are hereby extended and made applicable to all towns of the Commonwealth having a population of twelve thousand inhabitants or over.

Chapter 517, Acts of 1896, defined the veterans' preference section as follows:—

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE CITIES
AND TOWNS THEREOF, AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS THEREIN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The word "veteran" in this act shall mean a person who served in the army or navy of the United States in the time of the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom.

SEC. 2. Veterans may apply for examination for any position in the public service classified under chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four and acts in amendment thereof, and the civil service rules thereunder, subject to said rules; and if such veterans pass the examination they shall be preferred in appointment to all persons not veterans; and it shall be the duty of the civil service commissioners to cause the names of

veterans passing examination to be placed upon the eligible list for the position sought, in the order of the respective standing of such veterans, above the names of all applicants not veterans. The commissioners shall cause to be certified to the appointing officers for appointment the names of all such veterans in preference to applicants not veterans, so long as there are names of veterans upon the eligible list, and the appointment shall be made from the list so certified. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the certification and employment of women.

SEC. 3. Veterans may apply for appointment to or for employment in any position in the public service, classified as aforesaid, without examination. In such application such veteran shall state under oath such facts as may be required by the civil service rules. Age, loss of limb or other physical impairment, which shall not in fact incapacitate, shall not disqualify such veteran from appointment under this section. Appointing officers may by requisition call for the names of any or all such veterans so applying without examination, and appoint or employ any of them in the office or position sought.

Most well disposed people are in sympathy with any movement that tends to recognize the assistance given the nation in its hour of great peril, by her sons, who went willingly into battle and fought to retain the strength of the country. But it can readily be seen that with few exceptions, the old soldiers are not the ones best fitted to be made guardians of the peace. The police department of every large city is in need of strong, able-bodied young men, more than any other department of a city, and it would seem unwise, to say the least, to make places for the veterans where they are manifestly at a disadvantage.

But this is but one of many difficulties that have to be contended with in the building up of a first-class department.

Upon civil service coming into effect, the system of examination was greatly changed. The previous system of examination was rather of a perfunctory affair as is well known, but civil service changed all that and the candidates are now obliged to pass through a rigid examination, mentally, physically and medically.

The applicant must first copy a printed statement, to show handwriting and accuracy in copying; must write a letter, giving as complete an account as possible of his school experience; occupation and length of service, for and by whom employed; if discharged, stating for what cause; date and place of birth; whether convicted at any time of any offense against the laws of state or nation and the facts relating thereto; must state his habits with relation to the use of intoxicating drinks, etc.



J. J. O'MALLEY.
Lieutenant of Police.

He is then put through a lesson in mathematics, to show his intelligence on this subject. Then comes the physical examination, during which the candidate must fill in, in the blank furnished him, answers to the following questions as to his personal and family health, history, habits and antecedents:—

What is your occupation?

Do you use tobacco? If so, in what manner, and how much do you use in a week?

Do you drink intoxicating liquors? If so, how frequently?

Have you any disease now?

What diseases have you had during the last seven years?

Do you know of any hereditary disease in your family?

If your parents, brothers, or sisters, or any of them, are dead, of what disease did they die?

Have you ever had any fracture or dislocation?

Have you ever received any injury to the head or spine?

Are you subject to piles?

Have you been vaccinated?

Have you ever had rheumatism?

He is then examined by the surgeon as to indications of diseases of the organs of respiration or their appendages: indications of disease of the heart or blood vessels: eyesight: hearing; malformation or diseases of the feet, etc.: predisposition, either hereditary or acquired, to any constitutional disease, etc., etc. He can not pass if he is below 5 feet 7 inches in stature, in bare feet, the minimum weight being 135 pounds and the maximum 175 pounds. The minimum circumference of the chest allowed is 33½ inches and the maximum 37½ inches.

Any false statement made by the applicant in answering the questions submitted to him is regarded as good cause for excluding him from the eligible list, or for removal or discharge during probation or thereafter.

CHAPTER V.

UNDER MARSHAL McDONALD.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CREATION OF ADDITIONAL OFFICES—NEW SYSTEM OF PATROL ARRANGED—ORGANIZATION OF THE USEFUL BICYCLE SQUAD—ACTIVE CRUSADE AGAINST ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING—MANY OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTMENT'S EFFICIENCY.

THE present marshal, Henry McDonald, was appointed to the position, which he has since filled so creditably, by Mayor Henry S. Dickinson on the day of his inauguration in January, 1897, and he had scarcely been in his new position a day ere radical improvements were inaugurated. Marshal McDonald immediately donned a uniform, something that his immediate predecessors for a number of years back had not done.

In assuming the office he brought to it the splendid experience of service in the regular army and navy and in the volunteer militia, and the added advantages of service as deputy sheriff and court officer. It was at once to be seen that discipline and the playing of no favorites were his watchwords. Every man stood on an equal footing as far as the marshal was concerned. One of the first things accomplished during his initial year was the reorganization of the force, for the purpose of promoting its efficiency, and its complete success is a matter plainly evident to all who are at all familiar with the circumstances. Up to this there had been but one sergeant, John J. O'Malley, but Marshal McDonald saw that there was a fault in this direction, and his recommendation that three additional sergeants be provided for was adopted. He accordingly promoted Patrolmen Norris, Manning and Perkins to the rank of sergeants, with the direction, control and general supervision of the men while on duty. They also act as roundsmen, and despite the predictions that roundsmen would not be a success, time has proven the fallacy of this belief.



JOHN H. BOYLE,
Inspector.

A change was also made this year in the detective force. Inspector Boyle's duties had grown materially and it had been the policy to have one of the patrolmen do special duty. The results were not satisfactory for various reasons, principally because the men were inclined to think that favoritism was being displayed. To do away with this the rank of assistant inspector was created and Patrolman William J. Quilty, who had previously done good work as a detective, was promoted to the position. How well the change worked may be noted by the following extract from the marshal's report at the end of the year:—

"The business of this department has been skillfully managed by Inspector John H. Boyle, ably assisted by Assistant Inspector William J. Quilty. The excellence of the work performed by these two officers is worthy of all possible commendation. The nature of this work is of such a character and surrounded with so many difficulties, that their success has been remarkable. At all times, day and night, and in all kinds of weather, they have always been ready and willing to cheerfully comply with all demands for their services. They have been faithful, honest and intelligent, and at the same time, modest and unassuming. The citizens of Springfield are fortunate in being able to command the best efforts of these two men, whose usefulness time will not seriously impair. In showing my regard for the excellent qualities possessed by these two officers, I fully appreciate the loyalty displayed by other members of the force, and there are many of them who have performed their duties in a creditable manner and to my entire satisfaction."

The change in the system of patrolling the beats was a radically improved one. Constant patrol service was arranged. Each man must now stay on his beat until relieved; he is permitted to be at a point nearest the station when his hour is up. During the most dangerous hours, from midnight until 2 a. m., there are 35 men patrolling the streets, the dog watch going on at midnight and remaining on duty until relieved by the day men who go on at 8 a. m. and remain on duty till 6 p. m.; a squad of 17 also going on at 6 p. m. and remaining until 2 a. m. and a squad going on at 8 p. m. and remaining on duty till 4 a. m. There is no longer any confusion resulting from the time allotted for lunch or dinner, the system being rearranged so as to give better results. What with the roundsmen and the regular ringing in of signals, it will readily be observed that the patrolmen do not have any opportunity to loiter or become derelict.

For several years there had been a police signal system in vogue, but it had practically been left to run itself a good deal. A change was inaugurated in this line, the attendant being now obliged to keep a record of each man's calls, and every morning this record is scanned

carefully by the marshal. For the purpose of keeping this record and attending to the calls, Patrolman John McCormick is on duty from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m., Patrolman Fred Hadd from 2 p. m. until 7 p. m., and Patrolman Paul O'Brien from 7 p. m. until 5 a. m. Officers are expected to ring in hourly.

Changes were made in the uniforms worn by the officers, so that the various ranks and the length of service of the men are distinguished easily.

A vigorous crusade against illegal liquor selling was inaugurated this year, and with telling results all along the line. No sane or sober person expects that this nuisance, which like the poor, we have always with us, can be entirely suppressed, but efforts were made to keep it within the narrowest possible limits and the results were commendable. In the year 1897, 62 cases were brought, and fines amounting to \$3,000 were imposed in the police court.

For criminal offenses a total of 2,332 arrests were made, 1,442 being for drunkenness, 94 for larceny, 83 for breach of the peace, 85 for assault and battery, 83 for vagrancy, 69 for violation of city ordinances, 37 for illegal gaming, 29 for breaking and entering, etc., etc. During the year, of \$5,723.42 worth of property stolen in this city \$4,596.32 was recovered, while \$1,905 worth of property stolen in other places was recovered in this city.

At the end of his first term Marshal McDonald said of his men:—

“I believe that it is fair to say that the members of our present police force will compare favorably for intelligence, honesty and truthfulness with any equal number of men taken from the body of our population. * * * * With our small number of patrolmen, the department has made a very creditable showing the past year, considering the extensive territory patrolled, and but very few complaints have been received from the general public.”

The year 1898 was notable for several important changes and a few decided innovations for the purpose of still further improving the service, and they were not without good effect. One of these was the creation, in May, of the office of lieutenant and the raising of Sergeant John J. O'Malley to that rank, this being another step in the reorganization of the department and one which has given the best of satisfaction.

In April of this year Marshal McDonald proceeded to carry out an idea that he had faithfully nursed since appointed to his present position—the establishment of a bicycle squad. This twentieth century innovation in police work in provincial cities was not born without



WILLIAM J. QUILTY,
Inspector.

some predictions that it would prove a failure, but it has happily proved to be nothing of the sort. On the contrary, even those people who are prone to freely criticise in advance any innovation of this class, now freely acknowledge the success of this one. The bicycle squad has arrived as a permanent fixture of the department. It is of undisputed value in more ways than one and that it has come to stay is now certain. Indeed, so gratifying have been the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it was not undertaken before. The squad is on duty for about eight months in the year and is utilized in many valuable ways.

The members are obliged to ring in every thirty minutes and are thus available on short notice if they are wanted to undertake any commission from the central office, one ringing in every 15 minutes, this being a tremendous saving of time. All are fleet riders of the silent steed and in their uniforms, consisting of dark blue knickerbockers, short coats and visor bicycle caps, present a natty appearance. The squad is at present composed of the following patrolmen: Andrew J. Melaney, Charles A. Wade, Albert F. Ward, Mathias P. Costello, John A. Swift and Michael J. O'Brien. Two are on duty at all times, Bridge Street being the dividing line of their beats.

A few figures will give an idea of the work accomplished during the year 1898. A total of 2,323 arrests were made, and of these 1,431 were for drunkenness, 111 for violation of city ordinances, 73 for vagrancy, 97 for larceny, 72 for breach of the peace, 40 for violation of the liquor law, 60 for assault and battery, 28 for breaking and entering, etc., etc.

During the year property stolen in this city to the value of \$3,397.10 was recovered, and property stolen in other cities to the value of \$1,210 was recovered here.

In his annual report for the year the marshal said: "The inhabitants of Springfield are fortunate in having in their service so large a number of patrolmen always ready to meet every demand made upon them and exhibiting a commendable desire to perform their duty at all times and under all circumstances." Of the officers he remarked in his annual report: "The superior officers have performed their various and important duties in an able and intelligent manner, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the department is in excellent working order, and the service is all that can be reasonably expected."

In the patrol and signal service department the following work was done: Twenty miles of wire taken down and placed underground:

five signal boxes removed from one location to another: the wires on Main Street from Bliss to Mill, on State Street from Main to Winchester Park, on Maple Street from State to Central, and on St. James Avenue for a distance of four hundred feet from State Street, placed underground. This, with the addition of three hundred and fifty feet of Number Three conductor cable, a four-pen register and four telephone switches, has greatly improved the efficiency of the system.

In 1899, the good work of the preceding two years was kept up with commendable results and the efficiency of the department continued along the lines originally laid down by the present marshal. Of the conduct of the men during the year Marshal McDonald said in his annual report to the mayor and city council:

"The vast majority of the patrolmen are honest, faithful and intelligent; they are impressed with the importance of their positions, and their many duties are performed efficiently, and without fear of criticism or expectation of favor. They merit the confidence and support of the people. It is gratifying to be able to commend these officers in a public manner, and to assure them of my thorough appreciation of their earnest and loyal efforts to promote the best interests of this department."

The detective department and the efforts of the superior officers were also highly commended.

The bicycle squad came in for its share of encomiums, and in this connection was a recommendation that the members be allowed enough compensation, at least, for the extra expense they are compelled to assume.

The crusade against illegal liquor selling was continued with activity and with results that speak for themselves. During the year 108 cases were brought and in all but four the sales were made to regular members of the department. Although this duty is a disagreeable one there was no shirking, the officers engaged in this work being Patrolmen A. J. Melaney, Albert F. Ward, S. J. Connery, M. P. Costello, J. A. Swift, M. J. O'Brien and G. H. Tiffany. To quote the marshal's words:—

"The results achieved by these faithful men entitle them to the warmest praise and generous commendation of every law respecting citizen. Mainly through their efforts the illegal sale of liquor has been reduced to a condition without precedent locally, and, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the citizens of Springfield."

Of the 108 cases brought, 37 pleaded guilty, 71 pleaded not guilty, 70 were tried, 58 found guilty, 12 not guilty, 30 cases sentenced, 58



GEORGE H. NORRIS,
Sergeant of Police.

cases continued for sentence, 30 fined and one sentenced to imprisonment. Fines were imposed in the police court to the amount of \$2,600, of which \$1,450 was paid, seven being unable to pay and committed to the house of correction.

During the year a total of 2,473 arrests were made, of which 1,394 were for drunkenness, 101 for breach of the peace, 101 for larceny, 81 for assault and battery, 75 for fornication, 98 for violation of city ordinance, 94 for violation of bicycle law, 80 for vagrancy, 49 for gaming, 29 for being fugitives from justice, etc., etc.

Stolen property to the value of \$976.50 was recovered, and in addition to this 124 bicycles reported as either lost or stolen were recovered and returned to their owners.

In the signal system department during the year the location of six boxes was changed, about ten miles of wire placed underground and all of the "dead wires" removed. The underground wiring was extended to include Fort Pleasant Avenue, Sumner Avenue from Long Hill Street to Belmont Avenue, Main Street from Carew Street to Wason Avenue, Brightwood, Chestnut Street from Worthington Street to Calhoun Park and from Maple and Central Streets to Pine and Central Streets.

As an instance of the ability of the department in handling large crowds the following unsolicited tributes are worthy of insertion here:—

SPRINGFIELD BOARD OF TRADE, *l*
April 3, 1899. *v*

Hon. D. O. Gilmore, Springfield, Mass. :—

DEAR SIR—The directors of the Springfield Board of Trade, at a meeting held April 1, passed a vote of thanks expressing their appreciation of the hospitality which you showed to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles while he was in this city as the guest of the Board of Trade. They wish also to have you extend their thanks to the city marshal for the admirable way in which his men handled the crowd at the station, Court Square and other places. I take great pleasure in informing you of the action taken.

Very respectfully yours,

FRED'K S. SIBLEY, Secretary.

CITY OF HOLYOKE, MAYOR'S OFFICE, *l*
June 19, 1899. *v*

Henry McDonald, City Marshal, Springfield, Mass. :—

DEAR SIR—I am greatly obliged to you for the assistance which was rendered by your police department on Saturday: they all are to be commended upon the excellent manner in which they handled the crowd on that day. The work of Policeman Haynes, which happened to come under my observation, was especially

to be commended when he stopped an electric car from breaking through the procession. I trust you will be as fortunate on Wednesday as we were on Saturday, as we did not have a single accident nor theft reported. I have instructed the city treasurer to send you a check to-day.

Very truly,

ARTHUR B. CHAPIN, Mayor.

WESTFIELD, MASS., Sept. 9, 1899.

Henry McDonald, Esq., City Marshal, Springfield, Mass. :—

DEAR SIR—Will you please send me a statement made out to the town of Westfield as debtor, of the account for services and expenses of the officers furnished to the town by your city last Monday?

I would like with this request, to thank you for your personal courtesy and kindness in connection with furnishing the assistance of your men, and to express my commendation of the high quality of their service, their fine appearance and their thorough discipline, particularly of their quick and trained appreciation of the many and varied difficulties that are incident to handling a large crowd of people and the quiet and efficient way in which they did it.

Yours most truly,

O. G. CASH, Chief of Police,

Westfield, Mass.

The most important item considered thus far this year was the matter of making the present inspectors of equal rank and salary, and making their appointments permanent unless removed for adequate cause. It was a plan heartily approved of by the marshal, who believes along with many other thinking people that after the inspectors have served faithfully in the city's training school, it is against the best interests of the city that they should be at the merey or caprice of any marshal, as is at present the case. The matter was presented to the city council February 26, 1900, and referred to the police committee, as was the petition of the patrolmen for such an increase in pay as the city council might see fit to grant.



D. J. MANNING,
Sergeant of Police.

CHAPTER VI.

DEPARTMENT IN 1900.

IT CONSISTS OF NINE SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND FORTY-SEVEN NIGHT AND DAY PATROLMEN—THE USEFULNESS OF THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION—THE POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION—POLICE ROSTER, SALARIES, ETC.

IT is a well-conceded fact that at no time in its history has the police department been in such an efficient and all-around satisfactory condition as in the year 1900. Indeed, it is not only commented upon by the people and the press here, but elsewhere as well, and many tributes to its ability have unhesitatingly been expressed in this regard.

Good and faithful work alone counts to win the good opinion of the superior officers, and the men, in the main, seem to realize this thoroughly, and nearly all strive to act up to it. A graded service would undoubtedly still further add to the efficiency of the department, but that system is not yet in use here.

The roster of the force, together with the number of the men, is as follows, biographical sketches appearing elsewhere:

HENRY McDONALD, CITY MARSHAL.
CHARLES M. WRIGHT, Assistant Marshal.
EDWARD H. BOECKLEN, Captain.
JOHN H. BOYLE, Inspector.
WILLIAM J. QUILTY, Inspector.
JOHN J. O'MALLEY, Lieutenant.
GEORGE H. NORRIS, DAVID J. MANNING,
HENRY M. PERKINS, Sergeants.

NIGHT AND DAY WATCHMEN.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. FRED HADD. | 5. JOHN H. McCORMICK. |
| 2. PATRICK J. McCALLIN. | 6. CHARLES A. HAYNES. |
| 3. GEORGE ALDERMAN. | 7. JOHN HALL. |
| 4. JAMES RUSSELL. | 8. GEORGE L. DEFORREST. |

9. PAUL J. O'BRIEN.	29. EDGAR A. KIRK.
10. ERNEST ROSENBERG.	30. FREDERICK L. THAYER.
11. JOHN H. DUNLEAVY.	31. ALBERT H. SHAW.
12. THOMAS RANNEY.	32. JAMES J. DONOVAN.
13. WILLIAM H. SIBLEY.	33. EDGAR E. LITTLEFIELD.
14. DEXTER A. ATKINS.	34. PATRICK H. McDONALD.
15. JAMES MURTAGH.	35. EDWARD P. TILTON.
16. E. FRANK GOODWIN.	36. JOHN L. HARRINGTON.
17. SOLON E. FRISSELL.	37. JAMES M. DALY.
18. JOHN ST. LEGER.	38. JAMES H. ROGERS.
19. CHARLES A. WADE.	39. JOHN A. SWIFT.
20. CALVIN W. JENNINGS.	40. MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN.
21. DAVID H. NEWCOMB.	41. MICHAEL F. EAGAN.
22. MICHAEL C. QUINLIVAN.	42. PATRICK O'KEEFE.
23. MICHAEL R. DONOVAN.	43. GEORGE H. TIFFANY.
24. CHARLES H. O'CONNELL.	44. MATHIAS P. COSTELLO.
25. WARD E. MARANVILLE.	45. ANDREW J. MELANEY.
26. JAMES C. BURKE.	46. ALBERT F. WARD.
27. JOHN J. MCCARTHY.	47. SIMON J. CONNERY.
28. MICHAEL B. HEFFERNAN.	

Andrew P. Dart is day patrol driver, Sumner W. Ranger, night patrol driver, Fred D. Williams, janitor, and Samuel L. Wheeler, electrician in charge of the signal system. The matron is Mrs. E. E. Mallory.

The compensation of the members of the department is as follows: Marshal, \$1,800; assistant marshal, \$1,175; captain, \$1,075; lieutenant, \$1,000; sergeants, \$950; inspectors, \$1,000; patrolmen, \$800 the first year, \$850 the second year and \$900 thereafter; matron, \$500; patrol drivers and janitor, \$780. In addition, the assistant marshal and captain each receive \$25 extra per year as lockup keeper and fish warden respectively. The electrician receives \$25 per month as compensation for his services in caring for the signal system.

The civil service commission, as at present made up, consists of F. D. Stebbins, Charles H. Churchill and Albert F. Folsom.

The police alarm telegraph system, is of course, an invaluable adjunct to the department. The Gamwell system is the one employed, and by its use not only are the patrolmen obliged to carefully account for their movements but the patrol can be despatched in an exceedingly short space of time wherever it is needed. What a great contrast to the old system of dragging prisoners through the streets with a howling mob of spectators at the patrolman's heels,



HENRY M. PERKINS,
Sergeant of Police.

encouraging the prisoners sometimes to resistance and acts of violence and the nervous patrolman to lose all control of his temper.

At present the police system comprises nearly 50 miles of wire, 120 cells of battery with the necessary appliances for receiving and transmitting signals, and 36 signal boxes located and numbered as follows:—

12. Main, opposite Liberty.	151. Chestnut and Everett.
14. Fulton, south entrance to Hampden Park.	213. Main, opposite Taylor.
21. Bridge, near Fuller Building.	232. Harrison avenue and Dwight.
23. King and Eastern Ave.	233. Summer, opposite N. E. Depot.
31. Union and Hancock.	234. State and Federal.
34. Winchester Park.	242. Worthington and Armory.
41. State and Chestnut.	243. Clarendon and St. James avenue.
42. Sanford and Market.	312. Summer avenue, near Churchhill.
45. Willow, between Cross and Crossett avenue.	313. Mill and Maple.
51. Main and Fremont.	314. Long Hill and South street.
54. Pine and Central.	322. Water and Gardner.
121. Main and Bradford.	323. Walnut and Hickory.
123. Main and Clinton.	331. Water, near Bridge.
125. Union Depot.	332. Water and Union.
131. Chestnut, opposite Sharon.	341. Main and York.
132. Main and Wason avenue.	412. Main and Bliss.
142. Plainfield and West.	413. Chestnut and Worthington.
	415. City Library. (Private.)
	512. Walnut and Ashley.

To this equipment is added the system of burglar alarms with which the banks and some of the leading business houses are connected with the police station. These give no warning to the would-be burglar, but the instant he comes in contact with them a bell is rung in the central office and officers are dispatched to the place indicated with all possible haste.

The Gamwell Police Signal System which now gives such splendid satisfaction in this city is the outcome of the old "booth" or "wall box" signal system which though considered very good in its time would to-day be considered little better than a passable convenience, owing to the many improvements that have since been made. The metallic circuit now in use on long distance 'phones was an unknown quantity when the Gamwell system was originally introduced and for awhile the instrument and signal mechanism were placed within a booth large enough to permit the patrolman to enter and shut out the street noise to some extent. Wall boxes soon superseded these on quiet streets and it was not long before they were in use altogether owing to the improvements in telephone service.

In this form, or on posts, they are in general use everywhere where there is a modern, up-to-date police department. From the first the principle of constructing the essential parts of these boxes has varied very little, the principal improvements patented being devices for signaling from the police building to the patrolman at his box, both manually and automatically. There is no question as to the efficiency of the system or to its great aid rendered the department. It is not costly once it is installed and if it were the police departments in large cities would scarcely be able to get along without it.

Thus is brought to a close this brief resumé of the progress made by the department from the time of the establishment of the old "night watch" to the present admirably equipped force. It is intended to be a mere glance backward, as it were, and if it proves of interest at all in this light its compiler will be satisfied.

The Police Relief Association is now in excellent financial condition and the benefits attaching to membership are fully appreciated by the members of the department.

The Springfield Police Relief Association was organized February 17, 1893, and has proven a decided benefit to the force, every member of the department belonging to it, and feeling secure in the knowledge that in case of disability there is an advantage, while in case of death those who are left behind are remembered to a certain extent. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of directors of seven.

A general meeting is held at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in February of each year. Special meetings may be called by the board of directors when they deem it necessary or when ten or more active members of the association request the directors in writing, specifying the purposes for which it is called.

Regular meetings of the board of directors are held the first Monday of each month at 2 p.m.

Every year the association gives a grand ball in City Hall which is never large enough to accommodate the great throngs that desire to show their appreciation of the force by patronizing its functions given for the purpose of increasing funds in the treasury. It is not unusual to clear \$1000 above all expenses at these affairs, which is a pretty practical manner the public has of displaying its appreciation. Occasionally ball games have been played and the public has likewise patronized these very generously.

The object of the Relief Association is to render mutual aid and benefits in time of sickness and other bodily disabilities occurring to the members, and of paying to the beneficiaries of deceased members such pecuniary benefits as may be determined by the corporation. The death benefits are: One full assessment of \$4 each and not to exceed \$200. The disability benefits are: \$1 per day, not exceeding 100 days in any twelve consecutive months.



Bicycle Squad.

The officers of the Relief Association have been as follows:

1893—President, John L. Rice; vice-president, George H. Norris; treasurer, Charles M. Wright; secretary, Edward H. Boecklen; directors, John L. Rice, George H. Norris, Charles A. Haynes, John H. Dunleavy, Fred Hadd, Hiram D. Bugbee, Thomas Ranney.

1894—President, John L. Rice; vice-president, J. J. O'Malley; treasurer, Charles M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, John L. Rice, J. J. O'Malley, D. J. Manning, John H. Boyle, Charles H. O'Connell, William H. Sibley, D. A. Atkins.

1895—President, George H. Norris; vice-president, William J. Quilty; treasurer, Charles M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, George H. Norris, William J. Quilty, George L. DeForrest, James C. Burke, David H. Newcomb, Michael C. Quinlivan, Ernest Rosenberg.

1896—President, John J. O'Malley; vice-president, Dexter A. Atkins; treasurer, C. M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, J. J. O'Malley, D. A. Atkins, Ward E. Maranville, Patrick McCormick, John J. McCarthy, Frederick L. Thayer, John McCormick.

1897—President, D. A. Atkins; vice-president, Charles A. Haynes; treasurer, C. M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, D. A. Atkins, C. A. Haynes, C. A. Wade, John Hall, E. F. Goodwin, M. R. Donovan, J. W. Murtagh.

1898—President, Henry McDonald; vice-president, Michael J. O'Brien; treasurer, C. M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, Henry McDonald, Michael J. O'Brien, Henry M. Perkins, Edward P. Tilton, George Alderman, John St. Ledger, E. A. Littlefield.

1899—President, Henry McDonald; vice-president, Michael J. O'Brien; treasurer, C. M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, Henry McDonald, Michael J. O'Brien, F. L. Thayer, John A. Swift, A. H. Shaw, E. A. Kirk, John L. Harrington.

1900—President, Henry McDonald; vice-president, John H. Boyle; treasurer, C. M. Wright; secretary, E. H. Boecklen; directors, Henry McDonald, John H. Boyle, E. A. Littlefield, Paul O'Brien, Fred Hadd, George Alderman, James Russell.

By glancing at these lists of officers it will be seen that Assistant Marshal Wright and Capt. Boecklen have held the positions of treasurer and secretary respectively ever since the association was organized.

CHAPTER VII.

A RESERVE FORCE.

A MUCH-TALKED-OF PROJECT FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE VARIOUS DETAILS, THE HOURS OF SERVICE OF EACH AND THE BEATS THEY COVER—ANENT RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT—HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

PERHAPS one of the greatest needs of the Springfield police department to-day is a reserve force. The lack of it has been felt at times in a serious manner and has greatly handicapped the department, especially when, as is frequently the case, several of the patrolmen are absent at the same time on account of illness or other causes. Much trouble and difficulty would be obviated along these lines by the creation of a reserve force such as the city is clearly entitled to, and which it is believed should be created as soon as possible in order to still further add to the efficiency of the department.

When this reform is adopted—and the men interested in the efficiency of the department believe that it will come before long—Springfield will be entitled to fifteen reserve men.

The members of the reserve force would be chosen in just the same manner as are the regulars and would therefore have to undergo a civil service examination. The method of appointment would also be the same, the legislative act authorizing this measure giving the mayor or city marshal the right to assign members of the reserve force to duty whenever and for whatever length of time they are needed. Their powers and rights would be the same as the regulars. A reserve officer who had done six months of duty would be able to show in that time whether or not he had the making of a good officer in him, and

if it were found that he was not likely to come up to the mark he could be quietly and unceremoniously given intimation that he would hardly do.

Whether or not his six-months' service would be credited as his probationary period is a matter of some controversy. Some authorities interpret the law to mean that it does cover his probationary period, while others hold that his probationary period does not begin until after his six-months' service as a reserve officer is served. If the latter is the correct conception, then the city marshal would have a full year in which to judge of the ability and efficiency of a man before he was appointed a permanent member of the force. And in a year a man's fitness for the position of a police officer could be pretty accurately tested. His good and his bad points and his merits and his failings in general would be reasonably sure to show above the surface. If at the end of a year it would be considered wise to drop him his name would be erased from the eligible list, and if he still had aspirations for the life of a patrolman he would be obliged to begin at the beginning and go through another civil service examination to have his name put back on the list.

There are undoubtedly other things which the department needs, but this appears to be one of the most urgent of all.

An exceedingly wide territory is covered by the present force and, when it happens that there are several absentees at a time, a lot of planning and thinking has to be done in order to arrange for a proper covering of all the beats.

Here are the different details, their beats, and the hours in which they are patrolled:

A detail comprising twelve men on an average is on duty from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., covering these beats:

- Franklin Street, north.
- Franklin Street to Railroad Crossing.
- Railroad Crossing to Vernon Street.
- Vernon to Howard Street.
- Main Street from Howard, south.
- Water Street, railroad track, Fort to State.
- Water Street, State to Norwood.
- Ward Five, south of State, Ward Seven.
- State Street to Boston and Albany railroad.
- Magazine Street to New England railroad.
- Chestnut, Lyman to State.
- Chestnut, Lyman Street north, east to the corner of Liberty and Franklin.
Depot.



PATRICK J. MCCALL



FRED MADD



GEO. ALDERMAN



JAMES RUSSELL



CHAS. A. HAYNES



JOHN H. MCCORMICK



PAUL J. O'BRIEN



JOHN HALL

CENTRAL PHOTO CO.

Patrolmen.

A detail, made up on an average, of nineteen men is on duty from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. on these beats:

Brightwood.

Franklin Street, north to Carew, east to Chestnut; 6 to 2 a.m., east side of Main.

Franklin street south to Railroad Crossing; 6 to 2 a.m., east side of Main.

Railroad Crossing, north to Memorial Church, west to Fulton; 6 to 8 p.m., west side of Main.

Emery street, north to Memorial Church, west to Fulton; 8 to 2 a.m., west side of Main.

Railroad Crossing to Vernon until 8 p.m.

Railroad Crossing to Worthington, 8 to 2 a.m.

Vernon to Howard, until 8 p.m.

Vernon to Sanford, 8 to 2 a.m.

Howard to Mill River, until 8 p.m.

Fremont to Mill River, top of Crescent Hill.

Fort to State, until 8 p.m.

Fort to Elm, 8 to 2 a.m.

Water Street, railroad track, State to Wilcox until 8 p.m.

Union to Gardner, 8 to 2 a.m.

School to Oak Street, south to corner of Cedar and Walnut Streets, 6 to 2 a.m.

Ward Five, from Oak east to Hancock, south to Walnut and Ashley, 6 to 2 a.m.

Magazine Street to New England railroad.

State to Boston and Albany railroad, 6 to 2 a.m.

Carew Street, north to Magnolia.

Chestnut, west to North Main, 6 to 2 a.m.

Boston and Albany railroad, north to Carew, east to corner of Liberty and Franklin, 6 to 2 a.m.

Chestnut east to Byers, Boston and Albany railroad to State, 6 to 2 a.m.

Maple Street, east to School, State to top of Crescent Hill, 6 to 2 a.m.

Depot, 6 to 2 a.m.

Forest Park district.

Ward Seven.

A detail composed of seven men, on an average, covers these beats, doing duty from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m.:

Railroad Crossing to Emery Street, west side of Main Street.

Worthington to Vernon.

Sanford to Bliss.

Bliss to Fremont.

Elm to Union, until 2 a.m.

Worthington to Gardner, 2 to 4 a.m.

Ward Five, from Hancock Street east south of State.

Ward Eight.

Nine men, on an average, comprise a detail which covers these beats, doing duty from 12 p.m. to 8 a.m. :

Greenwood and Clinton, northwest to Fulton, east to Chestnut.

Greenwood and Clinton to Railroad Crossing, west to Fulton, east to Chestnut.

Railroad Crossing to Vernon.

Vernon to Howard.

Howard to Mill River.

School to Oak, south to Walnut and Cedar.

Magazine to Buckingham, State to Boston and Albany railroad.

East of Oak, Buckingham to New England railroad.

State to Boston and Albany railroad.

Chestnut, State to Boston and Albany railroad, east to Federal.

State, Maple, Central, Watershops.

The fire detail is made up of six men for days and twelve men for nights. These patrolmen answer all alarms for fires and are expected to remain at the place of the fire until dismissed by the sergeant in charge. Formerly it was the custom for the patrolmen to return to their posts should the recall sound as they were going to a fire, but under the present régime this has been changed, it being felt that in many cases officers are most needed after the danger from fire is over. Each squad of patrolmen is under the direction and supervision of one of the three sergeants.

The department has a rigid set of rules and regulations, and in addition to these the marshal promulgates such orders as he deems wise from time to time, and they are read to the men at roll call by the captain. They are usually of a brief character but of such a nature that they cannot be misunderstood. They will stand but one interpretation.

Some extracts from the rules and regulations of the department will perhaps give an idea of the duties of an officer who attends strictly to business first, last and all the time.

Every patrolman shall hold himself in readiness at all times to answer the calls and obey the orders of his superior officers. He shall treat his superiors with respect, and in his demeanor to his associates on the force shall be courteous and considerate, guarding himself against envy, jealousy, and other unfriendly feelings, and refraining from all communications to their discredit, except to his superior officers, whom it is his duty to inform of every neglect or disobedience of orders on their part that may come to his knowledge. He shall conform to the rules and regulations of the department, observe the laws and ordinances, and render his services to the city with zeal, courage, discretion and fidelity.

He shall be present at the daily roll calls, and be at the station house at the time appointed.

Immediately after roll call each patrolman going out on duty shall proceed to his relieving post and relieve the officer whose tour of duty has expired. In case said officer is not at his post, the relieving officer will report the fact to the station house.

Patrolmen *must not walk together or talk with each other, or with any other person on their route while on duty*, unless it be to communicate information pertaining to the department, or in the line of their duty; and such communication must be as brief as possible. They *must not stand still while on duty*, but constantly patrol their routes, confining their patrol within the limits of their respective routes, except in case of fire, arrest of a prisoner, or other necessary absence on duty, until they are regularly relieved. Patrolmen are not to refuse to give their assistance for protection of persons and property near their own routes, if called for in any case requiring immediate attention, but they are to return as soon as possible to their own routes.

As far as he can, without intruding on the privacy of individuals, the patrolman must note all removals from or into the limits of his route, and acquire such a knowledge of the inhabitants as will enable him to recognize them. It is indispensably necessary that he should make himself perfectly acquainted with all parts of his route, and with the streets, thoroughfares, courts and houses within it.

He shall furnish such information, and render such aid to all persons when requested, as is consistent with his duty. He shall keep his number in sight, and give his name and number to all who demand them.

If he hears the cry of "watch," or other call for assistance, he shall proceed to render aid with all dispatch, taking every precaution practicable for the protection of his route, when he leaves it for this or any other purpose.

He shall cause all children who have strayed, or infants who have been abandoned, to be taken to the residence of their parents, if known, and within the bounds of his route; and if not, to the station house. He shall send persons of the age of discretion and penniless, without homes, to the "Overseers of the Poor," City Hall. He shall take note of all contagious disease, or sudden death, when there is reasonable ground to suspect criminality, and render immediate aid in case of accident or illness in the streets, ascertaining all important particulars connected therewith, and make report thereof to the captain.

He must strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character, fixing in his mind such impressions as will enable him to recognize them when he meets them in the streets at night. He must note their movements and the premises they enter, learn their names, residences and occupations, and report to the captain any information he may obtain. He shall note during the night all vehicles which in any way excite suspicion.

He shall take particular notice of all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and report to the captain all unlicensed places, and all places where the terms of the license under which liquors are sold are not fully complied with. He will be supplied by the marshal with copies of the law regulating the sale of liquor, and the licensing of innholders and common victualers. He must note all junk shops and shops of second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers, all places of amusements, and all licensed persons and places within his route, and also all suspected gambling houses, dancing places, vendors of lottery tickets, and houses

of ill-fame, and keep a list thereof in his book for reference, and report the same to the captain.

While on duty he shall note all street and sidewalk obstructions; all defects therein from which accidents may occur, removing them when practical; all places for which temporary permits are granted for building, or where openings or excavations are being made, and see that suitable accommodations are provided for the public travel; all coal-holes left exposed or insecure; all street lamps out of repair, not lighted at proper times, or too early extinguished; all buildings erected, or in the process of erection, contrary to law, or any building defectively built, or which has become unsafe, or where any noisome, dangerous or unwholesome trade is carried on; all nuisances or other matters affecting the safety and convenience of the public, or the interests of the city; and shall make report thereof without delay, in writing, to the captain.

He shall examine in the night time all stores to see that the doors are properly secured, and, if not, give notice to the inmates, if any. Where the buildings are unoccupied, he must make fast all doors and windows found open, and notify the owners in the morning. He must take special notice of all vacant dwelling houses to prevent depredations; be vigilant to prevent fire or waste of water; call the attention of abutters to the state of their sidewalks, where, by snow, ice, or other cause, they are rendered dangerous, or where obstructed by fuel, boxes or other articles, or with goods, or signs extending over the same; take notes of all ashes, garbage, dead animals, or other offensive matter, thrown into the street, or when the street is used for washing carriages or horses, and is improperly obstructed thereby. Where the laws and ordinances, orders, rules and regulations for the government of such cases, upon notice given, are not forthwith obeyed, the officer shall do what he can himself to make the way safe and convenient, ascertain the names of the parties offending, and report the same for complaint and prosecution.

Whenever three or more persons obstruct the sidewalks, in violation of the City Ordinances, it shall be the duty of the officer to courteously request them to move on, and, if such persons unreasonably persist in remaining so as to incommodate other passengers, the officer shall take them to the station house, *provided*, the names of the offenders are unknown to the officer; if known, he shall take their names and report the same to station house.

He shall pay particular attention to all cases of drowning coming under his observation, using every means in his power, regardless of time or cost, to resuscitate persons taken from the water.

He shall note all cases of fast driving; brutality to animals; all cases where the drivers of unlicensed vehicles are uncivil, or demand illegal fares; or do not conform to any other lawful provision made for their regulation.

When a disturbance occurs he shall instantly proceed to the spot and use his best efforts to restore quiet. If any person has committed a felonious assault, or any felonious crime, or by loud outcries, or otherwise, persists in disturbing the peace, the person offending shall be taken into custody and conveyed to the station house. If the patrolman is opposed in the performance of his duty, and no other police officer is within call, he may, in the name of the Commonwealth, demand the aid of any citizen present.



JOHN H. DUNLEAVY



ERNEST ROSENBERGS



THOMAS RANNEY



W. H. SIBLEY



DEXTER A. ATKINS



JAMES MURTAGH



E. FRANK GOODWIN



OLON E. FRISSELL

If a policeman immediately pursues a person who has committed a felony, or one who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony, it is his duty to follow the criminal wherever he may go. If the criminal takes refuge in any house or building the policeman, after stating his office and object and demanding admission, and admission being refused, or if there should be no one present of whom to make such demand, may forcibly open the outer door or windows, enter the house or building and arrest the offender. Having obtained entrance in this or any other manner, he may forcibly open an inner door, in order to effect the arrest of the person of whom he is in pursuit.

Forcibly opening an outer door is generally a violent and dangerous proceeding, and should never be resorted to except in extreme cases, when an immediate arrest is necessary.

He may also examine any person whom he shall see walking abroad in the night after ten o'clock, whom he shall have reason to suspect of any unlawful design, and may demand of him his business abroad at such a time, and whither he is going. This authority must be exercised with great caution.

When any party charges another with crime, and insists that the party so charged shall be taken into custody, he shall require the accuser if unknown to him, or there is any other sufficient reason for it, to go with the accused to the police station.

When it becomes necessary to take a party into custody he shall do so in as quiet a manner as possible, using only sufficient force to secure the prisoner, and in no instance shall he strike the prisoner except in self-defense. Any unnecessary abuse of prisoners while in custody, either by word or act, will be severely punished.

The property coming into his possession in his official capacity, he shall place in the hands of the officer in charge of the station without delay.

As by virtue of his appointment he can act officially in criminal matters only, he will not render assistance in any civil case whatever, except to prevent a breach of the peace, or to suppress a disturbance actually commenced; nor shall he serve any warrant of search without permission of his superior officer. In cases where a distress is made for any cause, or when disputes arise between parties upon civil matters, he is not to give assistance to either, or interfere between them, unless it be necessary to prevent a breach of the peace or to quell a disturbance. He is, on such occasions, merely to take persons breaking the peace into custody.

He shall, each day, at the end of his tour of duty, make report to the captain on his "Report Card" of all that he has done, and all important information that has come to his knowledge during the previous twenty-four hours, or since his last report, exhibiting his book if requested.

Every officer must wear a prescribed badge and uniform when on duty, or in court, unless he have permission from his superior officer to do otherwise, or is suspended from duty.

Full pay will be allowed members of the police force during the regular annual vacation of two weeks, excepting so far as such pay or any part thereof may have been forfeited for any cause, as laid down in the rules established for the government of the force. In no other case, when members are absent on leave, shall any pay be allowed them, except when otherwise ordered by the mayor and board of aldermen.

The salary and pay of members of the force shall be paid monthly to each person entitled thereto, in accordance with prescribed rules and regulations, subject however to such deductions each month as shall be made for loss of time or to satisfy fines imposed.

The hours of regular service shall be from time to time specified by the captain, under the direction of the marshal; but, when occasion requires, officers are liable to be called into service at any time. In the exercise of the criminal power of constables, police officers are officers of the state, and may be required to go into any other part of the state to arrest criminals or for other duties. No compensation will be allowed, beyond their pay, for extra service, except upon such bills as are approved by the mayor and board of aldermen.

Each member of the police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or being employed in any other business. Although certain hours are allotted to the respective members for the performance of duty on ordinary occasions, yet at all times, when notified, he must be prepared to act immediately.

He must readily and punctually obey the orders and instructions of his superiors. If they appear to him either unlawful or improper, he may appeal to the mayor and board of aldermen; but any refusal to perform the orders of his superiors, or negligence in so doing, will be visited by punishment.

Coolness and firmness will be expected in all cases of every officer; and in time of extreme peril the police must be careful to act together and to protect each other in the restoration of peace. Whoever shrinks from danger or responsibility at such a moment shall be reported for discharge as unworthy a place in the service.

Each member, in his conduct and deportment, must be quiet, civil and orderly; in the performance of his duty he must be attentive and zealous, control his temper, and exercise the utmost patience and discretion. He must at all times refrain from harsh, violent, coarse and profane language; when he is asked a question by any person he is not to answer in a short or careless manner, but with all possible attention and courtesy, at the same time avoiding as much as possible entering into unnecessary conversation. He shall in a respectful manner give his name and number to all persons who inquire. He must not use his club except in urgent cases. He must be particularly careful not to interfere idly or unnecessarily. When required to act he will do so with energy and decision; and, in the proper exercise of his authority, he may expect to receive the fullest support.

Every member of the force at all times when entering upon duty must be neat in person, his clothes and boots clean, and his dress in conformity with the rules and regulations. At all other times he shall be dressed in like manner, unless on account of the weather or other sufficient cause arising from the immediate discharge of his duty his dress becomes soiled or deranged, in which case it shall be put in proper order as soon as circumstances will permit.

Umbrellas or walking canes are not to be carried by members of the force while on duty.

Officers will avoid all religious or political discussions at the station house; they shall not interfere or make any use of the influence of their office in elections, but may quietly exercise the right of suffrage, as other citizens.

No member shall, directly or indirectly, accept from any person, either liable to arrest or complaint, or from any person in custody, or after he has been discharged, or from any of such person's friends, any gratuity reward or gift whatsoever; nor from any person, money or any other compensation for services rendered or damages sustained while on duty; nor shall any officer receive any compensation for services rendered, or reimbursements for expenses incurred by him in connection with his official services, without the approval of the mayor and board of aldermen; nor until he shall have furnished a report in writing of the nature and extent of the services so rendered, and a detailed account of the expenses so incurred.

The mayor and board of aldermen may, in their discretion, permit the members of the force, for services rendered by them in the discharge of their duties, which are specially meritorious, to receive rewards or presents tendered them for such services.

In each and every case, application must be made to the mayor and board of aldermen in writing, for permission to receive any reward or present, and it will be granted or not as the board may deem advisable. The nature or amount of the reward or present must be stated in the application.

No member of the department shall, while on duty, drink any intoxicating liquor, or, except in the immediate performance of his duty, enter any place in which intoxicating drinks are sold or furnished.

Untruthfulness is a grave disqualification for the police service. Members of the police force are required to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances, whether under oath or otherwise, except in cases where they are not allowed by the rules of the service to divulge the facts within their knowledge, in which case they will say nothing. Failure so to do will subject the offending member to charges and dismissal. When called upon to give evidence, or make any deposition, they are under the direction of the court, and in response to questions asked, to state, in a clear and distinct voice, truly, all they know respecting the matter inquired of, without fear or reservation, and without any desire or design to influence the result.

No member will be permitted to apply for a warrant for an assault upon himself without first reporting the case, through his superior officer, to the marshal, and obtaining from him permission to make such application. No member of the force shall testify in any civil or criminal case in any court unless legally summoned so to do, or unless he shall have received permission or order so to do from the officer in command or from the marshal.

Whenever any lost or abandoned child shall come or be brought to the station house, the officer in charge shall enter upon the blotter a description of said child, the time when and place where it was found, and such other particulars as may serve to identify it.

He shall forthwith send notice, with a description of said child, to the marshal, and shall also notify him when said child shall be identified and returned to its friends.

He shall if said child be identified while in his care, send notice immediately to its parents or relatives. If such child shall remain without being claimed or identified until eight o'clock in the evening of the day in which it comes into the station house, it shall be given into the care of the overseers of the poor with a statement of when and where it was found, and all the facts which may serve to identify it.

No intoxicating drink shall be introduced upon any pretext into the station house except when ordered by a physician.

Members of the police force are forbidden to play any game of cards, or to gamble in any manner in the station house. The games allowed at the station house are chess, dominoes and draughts.

All lost, or abandoned, or other money or property, coming into the possession of any member of the police force by virtue of his office, shall be taken to the station house and delivered to the officer in charge thereof, who shall receive the same and enter a description thereof upon the blotter, together with the time and place, when and where it was obtained, and carefully mark it for the purpose of identification.

The officer in charge of the station may deliver all such lost, abandoned or other money or property which may come into his possession by virtue of his office, to the proven owner thereof, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time the same shall have been received by him, and shall take a receipt therefor from the person to whom he may deliver it, said receipt to be filed in the general receipt book of the station house.

The officer in charge of the station shall cause all animals, vehicles, or other cumbersome or perishable property which may come into his possession as lost, stolen or abandoned, or as having been taken from any person arrested, to be stored and kept in some proper place. He may at any time deliver such property to the proven owner thereof upon his giving a receipt therefor and paying all expenses incurred by the police department thereon.

The officer in charge of the station shall particularly register each lot of such money or other property in books kept for that purpose, and number the same on the book and on a ticket to be attached to such money or other property, and shall also record the names of the persons from whom such money was taken, the names of the claimants thereto, the time of seizure or receiving of the same, and the final disposal thereof.

The above are not all of the rules and regulations, but they are enough to show what sort of discipline is expected. The following excellent hints and suggestions have also been compiled for the patrolmen:

You have been appointed and have accepted of an office in which the responsibilities and duties are more varied and difficult, and in which the trust reposed in you is of more importance to the public and to yourself, than is generally admitted.

You have undertaken the work of an executive officer of the criminal law, and of the ordinances of the city of Springfield, and as a conservator of the peace, your acts will be subject to the observation and the criticism of the public:



CHAS. A. WADE



JOHN ST. LEDGER



DAVID H. NEWCOMB



CALVIN W. JENNINGS



H. C. QUINLIVEN



MICHAEL R. DONOVAN



CHAS. H. O'CONNELL



WARD E. MARANVILLE

CENTRAL ENO CO.

and upon the standpoint which you assume, and the course you pursue, depends the credit of the department to which you belong, and your success as an officer.

At the commencement, do not forget that in this business your health and your character are your capital; remember that your muscle will be of little avail unless you carry with it a moral power.

Hold your word sacred; no matter when, where or to whom given.

When on your beat, do not play the idler by lounging in doorways, on corners, or against lamp-posts, nor by making long calls in stores or shops, but patrol your beat honestly and faithfully, and make it your business to know what is going on in every part of it as far as practicable; let no person or circumstance escape your notice. You should be able at all times to give information respecting any circumstances of importance occurring thereon, and if at any time anything should happen requiring your attention when you are not present, always ask yourself—"Where was I at that time?" and make a memorandum of the fact in your book.

You should learn the people residing or doing business on your beat, and protect their property; make yourself useful, and aid them in their lawful pursuits, as far as practicable, without neglecting your duties; and by an upright and straightforward course, and a close attention to duty, try to merit the good will of all good citizens; for you know not how soon you may want their aid and sympathy, and their favor may add much to your power and influence to do good; but avoid as much as possible laying yourself under special obligations to any one, but rather let your services place others under obligations to you.

Lend a willing ear to all complaints made to you as an officer; the most unworthy may have just cause to complain, and a right to be heard.

In ordinary cases, when you are at loss what to do, or how to act, better do little than too much.

To deprive a person of his liberty and confine him in a cell, is an important and responsible duty; and if an arrest is necessary, so is good judgment and discretion. School yourself on all occasions to keep cool, and maintain at all times a proper control of temper. He that can govern himself can control others. Never degrade your position by placing yourself on the level of a man in a passion; an officer who *cannot* control his temper has not the natural qualifications of a good officer.

No officer can be efficient or successful in the execution of his duties without possessing a general knowledge of the laws of the Commonwealth and of the ordinances of the city, and you should spare no pains to make yourself familiar with these matters. You should understand fully the criminal laws which you are to execute, and enough of the civil law to distinguish between the two; and for this purpose, it would be well for you to visit the courts as often as practicable, so as to make yourself familiar with their rules and practices, and when you are called to take the witness stand, give in your testimony clearly and distinctly, and loud enough to be heard by the court and jury, and make it as brief as you can and tell all the facts. Be careful and not disgrace yourself in the eyes of the court and others, by letting personal feelings or malice creep into your testimony; do not try to color the facts in the least, and never give as one reason for an arrest, "He was saucy or impudent," for if you have no other and better reason, you were not justified in making the arrest. Remember that the mere fact

of somebody ordering you to make an arrest does not justify you; you must be ascertained of the fact that some crime has been committed. Ask yourself, "What proof have I to report at the office with this person?" But if an act of great violence has been committed, you should secure the offender at the first possible moment, and to do so you are to use no more force than is necessary to protect yourself and secure your man. Remember that it is no part of your duty to punish. In arresting intoxicated persons who resist the officer, it would be well for you to take the same view of the case you would of an insane person who is not responsible for his actions. Confine him so he cannot harm any one, and if he cannot walk, or refuses to do so, if help is not at hand, send to the office, or for a suitable conveyance to take him to the station house. It is a disgraceful and disgusting sight to see a drunken man dragged through the streets, and makes more enemies than friends with the force; remember that the sympathy of the people is always with and for the prisoner; do this kind of business in such a way that you can face the parties who see the arrest, and feel that they have no cause to say that you abused the prisoner.

A warrant directed to the police officers of Springfield may be legally executed by you; such a warrant gives you the right, if necessary, to force an entrance to reach the person to be arrested, but remember that first there must be a demand and a refusal.

It will be well for you in all cases when you are to act upon written instructions, first to read your precept carefully and see if it is all right, for if it is not, you alone may be liable to punishment.

Whenever you find it necessary to make an arrest, and you attempt it, do not fail in your purpose, but be careful that you use no more force than is actually necessary. Calculate well your chances; better not make the attempt than to fail. In all cases be careful and do not give an order that you have not reasonable grounds to suppose you can enforce with the assistance at your command. Give all orders in a clear and decided manner, and in such a way that all who hear them may see that you have confidence in yourself, and expect to be obeyed. An order given in fear and in a trembling voice, is not worth the breath it cost to give it.

When you have a prisoner in custody, walk by his side or behind him. Do not trust him behind you; he may escape, or bystanders may mistake you for him, you being in his place.

Do not find fault and say you have been assigned the hardest beat in the city, for some one has got that beat to patrol, and your superior officer may think you better qualified than any other officer on the force. Do not discuss politics or religion while on duty; treat all persons kindly. A word of comfort to the afflicted, or advice to the unfortunate, will cost you nothing, and may do good; and finally, whatever duty you are called upon to perform, set your mind and face to the work, and let all your acts be guided by a common sense view of men and things around you.

CHAPTER VIII

THOSE IN CHARGE.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MAYOR, MEMBERS OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE, CITY MARSHAL, ASSISTANT MARSHAL, LIEUTENANT, CAPTAIN, SERGEANTS, INSPECTORS AND MATRON.

MAYOR WILLIAM P. HAYES.

WILLIAM P. HAYES, mayor of Springfield, is the youngest man who has ever graced the mayor's chair in this city, but no mayor in recent years has more quickly obtained a ready and sure grasp of the multifarious duties of the exalted position with which he has been honored. Early in his administration he gave ample evidence of the possession of executive ability beyond his years and succeeding events have strengthened the high opinion of his ability that prevailed among those who from the first felt confident of his strength and fitness; while he has also won the admiration of those citizens to whom he was almost a stranger till the day he ascended the platform in City Hall to deliver his inaugural message. One of the slogans of his campaign, which was one of the most interesting in many respects conducted in this city in a great many years, was "Youth is no crime," and already he has demonstrated that the absence of gray hairs is not necessarily a detriment, and that an old head may sometimes be found resting on young shoulders. He is a far-seeing, a far-thinking man and seems destined to make a splendid record for himself as chief executive of the city.

Mayor Hayes was born in this city, March 27, 1866, and with the exception of the time he spent at college, has passed his entire life in the place of his nativity. He is a product of our public schools, having first attended the Hooker grammar school, from which he passed to the high school, graduating in the class of '83. He afterwards spent two years studying law in the office of that brilliant

member of the Hampden County bar, James B. Carroll, then entering the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of "*magnum cum laude*," or "with great honor." He served as assistant assessor in 1888 and 1889, and during the illness of the chairman of the board, George B. Smith, in 1890, he took Mr. Smith's place, and with an assistant, made his canvass of the city.

After being admitted to the bar in 1890, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has steadily risen, enjoying an excellent business, and possessing the confidence and esteem of his associates of the Hampden County bar. He is a bright, keen lawyer, a good pleader and a safe, conscientious adviser.

In politics Mayor Hayes has always been staunchly Democratic, and ever since he cast his first vote has been interested in his party's success, and prominent in its councils, locally. He was elected chairman of the Democratic City Committee in 1890, and served two years in that capacity, conducting earnest, vigorous and telling campaigns each time. He was elected a member of the common council from Ward One in 1891, and re-elected the following year, his majorities being handsome ones in each case. Both years he was a member of the city property committee, acting as its secretary one year, and being identified with most of the important improvements made during his service on the board. Thus, he brought with him when he entered the mayor's office a valuable experience in city affairs, together with an earnest ambition to give the city of his birth the best that was in him.

Mr. Hayes is a leading member of the Sacred Heart Church, with which he is prominently identified. He is also a leading light in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. Mayor Hayes was married in 1894 to Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of the well-known contractor and brick manufacturer, D. J. Curtis, and they have three children.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN EDWIN A. BLODGETT.

The chairman of the police committee is Alderman Edwin A. Blodgett, a prominent business man and a leader in the board of aldermen. Alderman Blodgett was born in Brookfield, Vt., on the nation's great holiday, July 4, in the year 1851. His ancestors came over from Cambridge, England, to Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. Mr.



JAMES C. BURKE



JOHN J. M. CARTHY



H. B. HEFFERNAN



EDGAR A. KIRK



FRED'K L. THAYER



JAMES J. DONOVAN



PATRICK H. McDONALD



EDGAR A. LITTLEFIELD

CENTRAL ENG. CO.

Patrolmen.

Blodgett's parents removed from Brookfield, Vt., to Randolph, when he was two years of age, and he attended the district schools in the latter place, finishing his education in the State Normal School, then located at Randolph, and from which educational institution he was graduated in 1869.

Shortly afterwards he came to this city, and two years later found him engaged as a clerk in the lumber establishment of Horace Martin & Company, remaining with them and their respective successors in business, Richards & Bosworth and Marsh & Murray, until 1883. He then accepted a responsible position with the Day & Jobson Lumber company, with which he has remained ever since. His industry and ready knowledge of the business, obtained by long and valuable experience gained for him the good will of the company, and in June, 1893, he was chosen its first vice-president, a position he has since filled to the advancement of the firm's interests.

In politics Mr. Blodgett is a strong Republican, and he is a careful and conservative member of the city council. In Masonic circles throughout the state he is especially prominent, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

ALDERMAN FRANK H. ELWELL.

Alderman Frank H. Elwell, who is a member of the police committee, is now serving his fifth year in the city council. He was born October 7, 1847, at Bristol, Ct., where his childhood was spent.

Early in his youth his parents removed to Montgomery, Ala., where they remained about five years, when the family returned to the North and lived for two years in Westboro, Mass., then going to Gardner.

In 1860 Mr. Elwell came to this city, which he has since made his home. He has been employed at the armory for many years, and is now foreman of the filing department there.

Alderman Elwell, who is married and lives at 60 Bliss Street, is a member of Hampden lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Fraternal Helpers order. He was for three years a member of the common council, and is now in his second year in the upper board. He is popular with his associates, and well liked by all who know him.

COUNCILMAN EUGENE M. TINKHAM.

Councilman Eugene M. Tinkham, of the police committee, is a native of Spragne (now Franklin), Ct., where he was born April 19,

1842, and since 1872 he has been a resident of this city. He went to work at the age of ten in the Allen woolen mills at Franklin, and continued to live in that village until he was seventeen, when he went to Lawrence, taking a position in the Washington mills, remaining in that city but a short time, when he went to Marcellus, N. Y., to take charge of the carding room of the Williard mills. He remained there until his twentieth year, living for a short time thereafter in Ephratah and Auburn, N. Y., enlisting at Waterloo, August 6, 1862, in the 148th New York infantry. He served with his regiment throughout the war of the rebellion, being made corporal and sergeant in succession, and receiving his discharge on June 22, 1865, when he went back to Waterloo. He came to Springfield in October, 1872, and for four years was in charge of one of the departments of the old Alden mills, which concern he left to take a position at the Smith & Wesson factory, where he remained seven years, leaving to accept a position at the Armory, where he has since been employed. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow. In politics Councilman Tinkham is a Democrat.

COUNCILMAN OLIVER E. HINES.

Councilman Oliver E. Hines, of the police committee, who represents Ward 8 in the lower branch of the city council, is a native of Fitchburg, in this state, where he was born April 1, 1855, but since 1869 he has been a resident of Springfield, coming from Warren, Mass., to this city. Since 1875, with the exception of about three years, when he was away from the city, he has been employed by the Chapman Valve Company of Indian Orchard, being now foreman of their brass foundry.

Mr. Hines, who is a brother to Customs Surveyor Henry L. Hines, is a member of Roswell Lee Lodge of Masons, and also of the Order of Red Men. This is his first year in the city council. He has always been a Republican in politics, and an active worker in his district.

COUNCILMAN NAPOLEON L. BYRON.

Councilman Napoleon L. Byron, of the police committee, is one of the leading French-Canadian residents of Springfield, and a representative of his race in the Republican party, locally.

He was born in Milton, Canada, March 10, 1857, and came to the states when he was eight years old, settling in Providence, R. I., and coming to Springfield in 1881. He is a carpenter and builder by

trade, and was engaged as a contractor for about five years, but has conducted an undertaking and hack business since 1881, also conducting a cafe on Main Street, in connection with his other business, for some time.

Mr. Byron is president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and of the French Republican Club, first vice-president of the French Naturalization Club, past president of the League of Patriots, past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also a member of the Turners, Improved Order of Heptasophs, De Soto Lodge of Odd Fellows, Massasoit Court of Foresters, and of other organizations. He is married, and lives on Howard Street.

HENRY McDONALD, CITY MARSHAL.

Marshal Henry McDonald, to whom is due credit for the numerous innovations that have been brought about during the past few years, and which are greatly responsible for the pronounced improved conditions that prevail in the workings of the department to-day, is a native of New York City, where he was born May 19, 1852.

He has had an adventurous career on land and sea, in the service of his country, early enlisting in the navy, afterwards in the regular army, and later in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, going to Cuba with his regiment, the Second, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when the volunteer militia became a part of the regular infantry. He was captain of the gallant Company B, but was unfortunate enough to meet with an accident by falling down a ravine, a distance of about 50 feet, which resulted in a serious spinal injury, which laid him up, and eventually necessitated his being brought back to this country, where weary weeks of suffering in Bellevue, New York, hospital were passed, before he was permitted to be removed to his home in this city, the effects of that injury never having entirely left him. This accident, by the way, occurred on July 6, after the fighting in which the Second Regiment was concerned was all over.

Marshal McDonald was educated in the public schools of New York city, and after leaving the regular army came to this city, May 17, 1875, being employed for a number of years as a mechanic at Smith & Wesson's, the Armory and the Bullard Arms Company shop. He was appointed deputy sheriff by the late Simon Brooks, and reappointed by his successor, serving also capably as court crier. He

was appointed city marshal in 1897 by Mayor Henry S. Dickinson during the latter's first term as mayor, reappointed during his second term, and continued in the same office under Mayor Dickinson's successors, Dwight O. Gilmore and William P. Hayes, respectively.

It is conceded that the newspaper men are in position to judge pretty accurately of the value of a public official, and in this connection it may be proper to state that a petition signed by nearly every newspaper man in this city was presented to the present mayor, Mr. Hayes, asking for Marshal McDonald's retention, in the best interests of the police department.

Marshal McDonald has made the good of the department his one great big pet hobby, and is ever on the alert devising means to increase its efficiency, in order to bring it up to as perfect a state as existing rules and conditions will permit. He displays a ceaseless interest in and vigilance over the personal work of each member of the force, scans the daily reports with scrupulous care, and demands that every member shall perform his duty to the very best of his ability at all times and in all places.

Carelessness, or even slight infractions of the rules, where it is possible to discover them, are not tolerated for a moment, and the men, realizing fully that derelict methods mean a brisk, sharp, but kindly directed reprimand, which in flagrant cases is followed by more summary measures, are slow to offend or transgress.

Few Springfield men were better known than Henry McDonald even before his appointment as city marshal, and when Mayor Dickinson named him for the position which he now so splendidly fills, all who were anxious to see the police department put upon a solid basis exclaimed, "The very man to do it!" His long service in the crack militia organization, the old "City Guard," now referred to altogether as Company B, had taught him the full value of discipline in any body of men and his first desire was to make the Springfield police department a leader of its class as he had made his old militia company a top notcher. The reputation of Company B was never under question. In it were developed marksmen of great ability while its condition in other quarters and its appearance at all times commanded the admiration of inspecting officers and others higher up the line, as well as of the public. When the call to arms came the marshal left his position at the head of the police department to assume command of his fine company of volunteers and take the transport for Cuba. His attitude during the campaign, until injury



JOHN L. HARRINGTON



EDWARD P. TILTON



JAMES H. DALY



JAMES H. ROGERS



MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN



JOHN A. SWIFT



PATRICK O'REILLY



MICHAEL F. EAGAN

befell him, his stand in the interests of those under him, and his dignified bearing through it all, are matters still so fresh in memory that it is unnecessary to recall them here. The public is familiar with the circumstances.

When finally he had recovered from his injuries sufficiently to go about, he resumed his police duties and took up the thread where he had laid it down before going to Cuba. Last year Marshal McDonald retired from the militia after his long and continuous service, with the rank of major.

Marshal McDonald was married in this city, August 27, 1894, to Miss Katherine D. Burke, and has a pleasant home and family at 46 Park Avenue. He is an honorary member of the Regular Army and Navy Union, and belongs to the Cathedral parish.

What he has accomplished in elevating the condition of the Springfield police department will be found detailed under the chapter entitled "Under Marshal McDonald," which precedes these sketches.

CHARLES M. WRIGHT, ASSISTANT MARSHAL.

Charles M. Wright, the long time and popular assistant city marshal, is a native of Plymouth, in this state, where he was born December 29, 1844. He attended the schools of Plymouth in his youth, afterward remaining on his father's farm till his nineteenth year when he enlisted, December 16, 1864, in the Twenty-fourth Unattached Company and was sent into camp at Readville, Mass., where he was held till the war was over, being qualified and desirous to go to the front but not called for.

He received his discharge May 12, 1865, and returned to his home in Plymouth, where he remained till the following March, 1866, when he came to Springfield and served an apprenticeship in the Agawam (now Springfield) foundry, conducted at that time by Josiah Wright and Warren Emerson.

He remained in their employ three years and in 1869 went in the city's service as a patrolman, being appointed by Mayor Winchester. He continued on the police force two years and then returned to the iron foundry, where he remained five years, at the end of which period he was again appointed patrolman. After holding the position seven years he was promoted to the rank of captain, which higher office he occupied with signal ability till 1883 when he was chosen

assistant marshal, and this important post he has continued to hold to the present time, serving under many different marshals.

Mr. Wright was married January 5, 1870, to Miss Martha Ripley of Kingston, Mass., and three children were born to them. He has been treasurer of the Police Relief Association since its organization, is treasurer of the Second Universalist Society and a member of E. K. Wilcox Post G. A. R., and also of Hope Colony of Pilgrim Fathers.

From his long continued connection with the police department of Springfield, Assistant Marshal Wright has been in a position to watch its growth and progress from a small and comparatively insignificant body to its present state of efficiency, and he has a fund of interesting information anent the department at his command. He is a most courteous and obliging official at all times and is exceedingly popular with the members of the force and with the public in general.

EDWARD H. BOECKLEN, CAPTAIN.

Edward H. Boecklen, captain, is a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, where he was born March 17, 1847. His father, Herman Boecklen, was a merchant and mill owner of Wurttemberg, where his ancestors had lived for many generations, being among the stronger class and leading citizens of that vicinity. The captain's mother, Ernestine Cluss, was a sister of Adolph Cluss, formerly a civil engineer in the employment of the United States government at Washington. Both of his parents remained in their native country where they died soon after their son came to America. Captain Boecklen received a fine education in the place of his nativity and on his graduation from the high school was able to read and write the English as well as his native language. In October 1865, he emigrated to the United States, going first to Washington where he visited friends for awhile prior to finding employment. He subsequently became acquainted with Chauncey Seligman, the prominent banker of New York, who found work for him in 1867 in the Germania woolen mills at Holyoke, where he stayed four years. He next secured employment in a woolen mill at Brooklyn, N. Y., going thence to Lisbon Falls, Me., where he had charge of one of the departments in a mill there. He subsequently filled a position in a woolen mill at Norwich, Conn., coming from there to Springfield, where he entered the employ of Mr. Fisher, a furniture dealer, eventually becoming his

shipping clerk. In 1871, having been successful in his business and feeling a keen longing for the scenes of his childhood, he returned to Wurttemberg to visit his father, but came back to Springfield after a three months' stay. In February, 1874, he was appointed on the police force and after doing duty as patrolman for ten consecutive years he was promoted to his present position as captain of the watch, an office which he has since filled to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. Socially, Captain Boecklen is a member of Hampden Lodge A. F. & A. M., De Soto Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Schuetzen Verein. Captain Boecklen was married on March 18, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Kramer. His unfailing good nature and pleasant cheerful manner win friends for him in all walks of life.

JOHN J. O'MALLEY, LIEUTENANT.

For many years the subject of this sketch, Lieutenant John J. O'Malley, has been connected with the police department of Springfield, and his name at once stands for all that is fair and honorable and conscientious in his dealings with his superiors, his subordinates and the public in general, which awards him respect and esteem.

Lieutenant O'Malley's birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland, May 2, 1851, where his boyhood days were spent, and where his education was obtained in the fine schools of that city. Like many of his countrymen, he early emigrated to this country, believing that the opportunities were greater here for a young man anxious to make his own way in the world, and unaided he has made his way to his present position.

Lieutenant O'Malley was appointed a member of the police department in 1874, and has served it most faithfully. In 1885, when the office of sergeant was created, he was chosen for the position, and again in 1898 was promoted, this time to rank of lieutenant, thus being the first member of the department to hold the rank of sergeant and lieutenant respectively.

Lieutenant O'Malley is one of the most faithful and conscientious members of the police department, and the citizens have the strongest confidence in his ability and powers of discernment.

He was married in this city in 1869, and lives at 5 Ashley Street. He belongs to the Cathedral parish, and is a member of the United Order of American Workmen.

DAVID J. MANNING, SERGEANT.

Sergeant David J. Manning has been a faithful member of the department since 1879 and is esteemed and respected by the citizens in general. He is a native of Chicopee, where he was born August 23, 1850, and where he continued to live until he was about ten years old, when his family removed to Holyoke, where he early started to learn the shoe business which he followed up to his appointment to the police force.

In 1866 he came to this city, remaining two years, when he went to Connecticut, spending the following two years between Meriden and New Haven, after which he returned to Springfield which has been his home ever since. He was appointed patrolman January 12, 1879, by Mayor L. J. Powers and covered a beat steadily up to March, 1889, when Marshal Southmayd designated him as day house officer which position he retained up to the time of his promotion to be sergeant by Marshal McDonald in 1897. He is a conscientious and painstaking officer and has the happy faculty of making and keeping friends.

Sergeant Manning is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Cathedral parish, and is a charter member of the Springfield Police Relief Association.

GEORGE H. NORRIS, SERGEANT.

This competent officer, Sergeant George H. Norris, whose record has been one of earnest endeavor and a desire to give the best service in his power, was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., November 18, 1850, but when he was an infant his mother died and he went to Nassau, N. Y., to live with his grandparents. There he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Wallingford, Ct., to work in the famous Wallace German silver shops, staying there three years.

In 1871 he came to Springfield and worked in H. K. Wight's flour and feed store at Indian Orchard for the following three years. He was appointed a special officer, doing regular duty, by Mayor Stebbins, and appointed a regular night and day patrolman in 1875, by Mayor Wight. Mr. Norris remained on patrol duty until appointed sergeant by Marshal McDonald, in 1897.

It is to his credit that he has never absented himself from duty, either on the occasion of a special celebration of any kind or on a holiday, while he has a remarkably low record for absence on account of



GEO. H. TIFFANY



MARTIN P. COSTELLO



ANDREW J. MELANEY



ALBERT F. WARD



SUMNER W. RAINGER



SIMON J. CONNERY



ANDREW P. DART



SAMUEL L. WHEELER

illness. Sergeant Norris is a charter member of the Police Relief Association, of which he was the first vice-president and the second president. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

HENRY M. PERKINS, SERGEANT.

Sergeant Henry M. Perkins, who has been an efficient and thoroughly reliable member of the department, was born in South Hadley in the neighboring county of Hampshire, November 29, 1851, in the vicinity of which place his youth was spent.

He received his education at Easthampton, and early struck out for himself, going to work in an hotel in Northampton when only eleven years of age. He came to this city when a young man and was employed by the Street Railway Company for some time, occupying the position of assistant superintendent during the years 1882 and 1883. He was appointed on the police force in the latter year and served continuously as a patrolman until his promotion to the rank of sergeant in 1897, a position he has since creditably filled.

Sergeant Perkins has been married twice and makes his home at 514 Worthington Street. He is affiliated with De Soto Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 155, and Roswell Lee Lodge, A. F. and A. M. The sergeant is one of the most courteous and capable members of the department.

JOHN H. BOYLE, INSPECTOR.

Inspector John H. Boyle came to this city on the threshold of his manhood and has worked his way up to his present position by the qualities of earnestness, perseverance and industry. His birth occurred in 1862 at East Windsor, Conn., where he was educated in the public schools and where he lived until he was 19 years of age, when he came to this city. He was employed first by the Springfield Street Railway Company with whom he remained about four years, when he resigned to accept a position as hack driver with Lewis & Lombard. In less than a year he had worked himself up to the position of foreman with complete charge of the stables. He remained in that capacity until June 6, 1887, when he was appointed patrolman by Mayor Maynard. He continued to do patrol duty until six years ago next October when Marshal John L. Rice appointed him inspector. He has on numerous occasions distinguished himself in this capacity.

Inspector Boyle is affiliated with Home City Council, Knights of Columbus, Ousamequin Tribe of Red Men and the Cathedral Father Mathew Society and is a charter member of the Police Relief Association. He has been instrumental in putting away many notorious offenders. One of the leading cases with which he has had to do was the conviction of St. John, St. Germain and Bernatchez, the former as principal and the other two as accessories in the death of Sophronia Beauregard, a pretty young French girl, who was found dead in an hotel as the result of a bungling abortion job, the crime being at first surrounded in mystery. Inspector Boyle worked up the evidence to convict all three, who are now in state prison, and went to Michigan to bring back Bernatchez, the unfortunate girl's lover and the cause of her condition. He also secured the conviction of Mamie Martin, alias Van Syke, a shoplifter of national reputation, who stole several seal-skin saccques from the store of D. H. Brigham & Co. and who was arrested December 20, 1895. She was first sent to Boston where she was sentenced to a year in Sherborn, after which she was brought back to this city and given three years for her local crimes. The capture of J. F. Watkins, the noted forger, who was arrested March 6, 1897, is another of many important cases to his credit.

WILLIAM J. QUILTY, INSPECTOR.

The subject of this brief sketch, Inspector William J. Quilty, is a native of this city, his birth occurring August 6, 1855. He obtained his education in the public schools of the city, where his whole life has been spent. Upon leaving school he went to work as a grocery clerk, which business he followed for some time, later in life entering the employ of the Dickinson Hard Rubber Company. He was appointed a member of the police force March 9, 1887, by Mayor Maynard, John H. Clune then being marshal.

April 1, 1897, he was appointed assistant inspector, but he had previously done duty for three years in that capacity. He was married in 1883, lives at 92 Acushnet Avenue, and is a member of the Cathedral parish.

The police records will show that Inspector Quilty has been connected with some of the most important cases the department has had to do with in recent years, and he is recognized as one of the cleverest and shrewdest detectives in these parts, being quick to grasp the

details of a situation, prompt to act, and invariably careful and conscientious to a marked degree. He has had unusual success in the tracing out of crimes and the ferreting out of criminals, and his success in bringing the latter to justice is a matter which the records in the police building bear out with striking prominence. Withal he is modest and unassuming to a degree.



MRS. MALLORY.

MRS. E. E. MALLORY, MATRON.

Mrs. Eliza E. Mallory is the first and only matron the police department has had, having served continuously since the creation of this office. She was born in Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., and came to Springfield from Northampton, twenty-three years ago, following the profession of nursing for a number of years. She was appointed matron by Mayor Maynard, July 8, 1887, but did not qualify till September 7, owing to her declination to serve at the salary offered, viz.: \$200 a year, with living quarters and light and heat.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Suffrage Association, in both of which Mrs. Mallory is prominent, were anxious that she should accept the office, however, and they guaranteed her \$300 a year in addition to her salary. This arrangement continued for a year and a half, and Mrs. Mallory then refused to accept the generosity of the women's organizations any longer. The city thereupon raised her salary to \$400, and during Mayor Kendrick's administration it was raised to its present figure, \$500 a year.

The duties of the matron oblige her to be on hand day and night, if needed, and she lives in the station, two rooms being set apart for her use. She keeps a regular set of books, and presents monthly and annual reports of her work, which consists of the complete care of all women and girl prisoners and lodgers, the care of their rooms, the care of lost children, etc.

Obituary.

City Marshal Henry McDonald died Friday morning, May 25, 1900, at his home on Park Avenue, death coming to the beloved official and brave soldier without a moment's warning as he was preparing to dress, previous to taking up his work for the day. Fatal illness seized him as he was at his morning prayers, and he lived but a comparatively few minutes, without once recovering consciousness. The blow was a fearful one to his family and a shock to the entire community, which had recognized the faithfulness, zealousness and sincerity of the man in public office and his worth as a citizen. To the members of the police department, who had seen him but a comparatively few hours before in apparent good health, his death was a heavy shock. The press teemed with tributes to his worth and efficiency from prominent men in all walks of life, and no evidence was lacking to indicate the respect and esteem in which he had been held and the loss the city sustained in his death.

Sunday afternoon, May 27th, with military honors, the last sad rites over the body of the dead marshal were performed, no funeral ever held in this city exceeding in impressiveness and public interest that of Marshal McDonald. From every quarter, beautiful floral tributes poured in, the casket being surrounded with magnificent set pieces of handsome design and great beauty. The funeral concourse was one of the largest in the history of the city and thousands of people lined the sidewalks from Park Avenue to St. Michael's Cathedral to view it. The entire police department, wearing crepe

upon their sleeves; the militia companies of the Second regiment, in which the deceased was so long prominent; the Spanish war veterans; Company H of the naval brigade, and the city council and other city officials attended in a body, adding impressiveness to the procession. At St. Michael's Cathedral, an exceedingly touching eulogy was delivered by the rector, Rev. E. S. Fitzgerald, who referred in the highest terms to the life of Marshal McDonald. Over his grave in St. Michael's cemetery a firing squad from Company B, the militia organization with which Marshal McDonald was so long connected, fired three volleys, "taps" being sounded by the bugler, when all was over.

Thus was laid at rest a most efficient official, a brave soldier and a worthy citizen. The sketch of his career, in the police history, which was ready for distribution on the eve of Marshal McDonald's death, is a brief one, but brief as it is, it is more detailed than the Marshal would have had it.

ACTING MARSHAL WRIGHT.

Upon the death of Marshal McDonald, Mayor Hayes immediately notified Assistant Marshal Wright to serve as acting marshal, pending the appointment of the marshal's successor.

CHAPTER IX.

WHO THE MEN ARE.

NAMES OF THE PATROLMEN, TOGETHER WITH THE DATES AND PLACES OF THEIR BIRTH AND THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

APPENDED will be found brief sketches of the men who watch over our property and lives day and night.

Fred Hadd, born in Canada, March 20, 1847; appointed patrolman January 15, 1872.

Patrick McCallin, born in Ireland, January 18, 1849; appointed patrolman January 20, 1879.

George Alderman, born in Chester, Mass., March 29, 1835; appointed patrolman January 17, 1876.

James Russell, born in Rocky Hill, Conn., April 26, 1841; appointed patrolman January 23, 1882.

Michael R. Donovan, born in Ireland, February 27, 1838; appointed patrolman May 15, 1882.

John McCormick, born in Springfield, Mass., March 25, 1856; appointed patrolman September 4, 1882.

Charles A. Haynes, born in Warehouse Point, Conn., March 26, 1848; appointed patrolman March 5, 1883.

John Hall, born in Ireland, March 24, 1856; appointed patrolman November 12, 1883.

George L. DeForest, born in New Canaan, Ct., September 17, 1854; appointed patrolman March 3, 1884.

Paul O'Brien, born in Bouquet, N. Y., December 23, 1856; appointed patrolman May 23, 1884.

Ernest Rosenberg, born in Germany, December 20, 1844; appointed patrolman May 4, 1885.

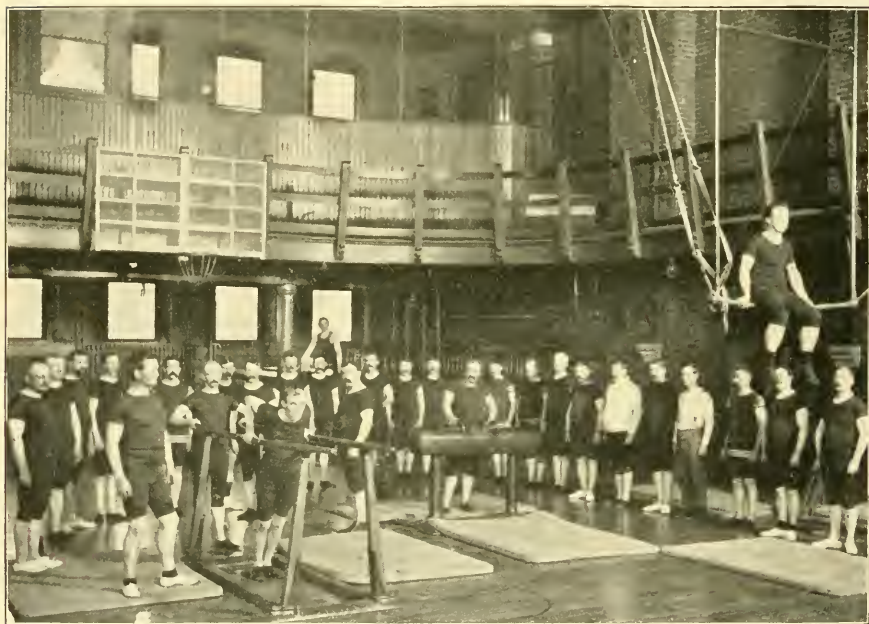
John H. Dunleavy, born in Springfield, Mass., May 17, 1856; appointed patrolman, May 18, 1885.

Thomas Ranney, born in Waterbury, Conn., April 15, 1848; appointed patrolman June 7, 1885.

W. H. Sibley, born in Warren, Mass., July 7, 1852; appointed patrolman February 15, 1886.

Dexter A. Atkins, born in Buckland, Mass., September 27, 1847; appointed patrolman February 15, 1886.

James W. Murtagh, born in Springfield, Mass., July 15, 1861; appointed patrolman October 25, 1886.



Police Force at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.

E. Frank Goodwin, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., October 5, 1847; appointed patrolman October 25, 1886.

Solon E. Frissell, born in Peru, Mass., May 25, 1847; appointed patrolman June 20, 1887.

John St. Ledger, born in Ireland, January 1, 1860; appointed patrolman July 12, 1888.

Charles A. Wade, born in Gloucester, R. I., January 4, 1860; appointed patrolman April 8, 1889.

Calvin W. Jennings, born in Brookfield, Mass., September 2, 1841; appointed patrolman February 24, 1890.

David H. Newcomb, born in Lynn, Mass., July 5, 1845; appointed patrolman June 15, 1891.

Michael C. Quinlivan, born in Ireland, May 30, 1862; appointed patrolman September 4, 1891.

James C. Burke, born in Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1867; appointed patrolman June 7, 1892.



One of the Police Patrol Wagons.

Ward E. Maranville, born in Dorset, N. Y., July 18, 1858; appointed patrolman May 23, 1892.

Charles H. O'Connell, born in Springfield, Mass., January 23, 1867; appointed patrolman May 23, 1892.

John J. McCarthy, born in Potsdam, N. Y., August 1, 1866; appointed patrolman August 5, 1892.

Michael B. Heffernan, born in Ireland, November 3, 1847; appointed patrolman December 11, 1893.

Edgar A. Kirk, born in Warren, Me., June 22, 1844; appointed patrolman January 22, 1894.

Frederick L. Thayer, born in Springfield, Mass., March 18, 1863; appointed patrolman September 4, 1894.

Albert H. Shaw, born in England, June 25, 1858; appointed patrolman March 11, 1895.



Police Ambulance.

James J. Donovan, born in Ireland, February 23, 1865; appointed patrolman June 30 1896.

Edgar A. Littlefield, born in Wells, Maine, January 19, 1868; appointed patrolman June 30, 1896.

Patrick H. McDonald, born in Ludlow, Mass., January 27, 1859; appointed patrolman June 30, 1896.

Edward P. Tilton, born in Goshen, Mass., September 11, 1862; appointed patrolman June 30, 1896.

John L. Harrington, born in East Dorset, Vermont, January 1, 1860; appointed patrolman November 16, 1896.

James M. Daly, born in Springfield, Mass., November 24, 1861; appointed patrolman November 23, 1896.

John A. Swift, born in Ireland, April 4, 1865; appointed patrolman February 15, 1897.

J. H. Rogers, born in Great Barrington, February 2, 1844; appointed patrolman 1897.

Michael J. O'Brien, born in Springfield, Mass., April 18, 1869; appointed patrolman February 15, 1897.

Michael F. Egan, born in Ireland, May 16, 1859; appointed patrolman March 22, 1897.

Patrick O'Keefe, born in Ireland, March 16, 1863; appointed patrolman March 22, 1897.

George H. Tiffany, born in Holyoke, Mass., June 15, 1861; appointed patrolman February 28, 1898.

Martin P. Costello, born in Ellington, Conn., November 7, 1870; appointed patrolman March 28, 1898.

Andrew J. Melaney, born in Springfield, Mass., March 23, 1872; appointed patrolman March 20, 1899.

Albert F. Ward, born in Springfield, Mass., December 7, 1873; appointed patrolman March 20, 1899.

Simon J. Connery, born in Whately, Mass., June 18, 1862; appointed patrolman September 28, 1899.

Loring & Axtell did the printing of this history of the Springfield police department and the photographs from which the cuts were made were taken by Goldsmith & Taft. John B. Callaghan is the compiler.

Advertisements

INCORPORATED 1851.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.

JOHN A. HALL, PRESIDENT.

HENRY S. LEE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS, SECRETARY.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

	1889.	1899	Gains.	Percentage of Gains.
Premium Income,	\$1,913,230.88	\$4,405,954.03	\$2,492,723.15	130.29
Income from Interest and Rents.	505,125.90	981,189.54	476,063.64	94.25
TOTAL,	\$2,418,356.78	\$5,387,143.57	\$2,968,786.79	122.76
Assets	\$10,415,817.64	\$23,819,937.17	\$13,404,119.53	128.69
Amount Insured	\$56,320,503.00	\$123,980,438.00	\$67,659,935.00	120.13
Surplus	\$857,342.01	\$1,984,822.63	\$1,127,480.62	131.51

Since its organization The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid to its policy holders in Death Claims, \$18,864,371.12, Endowments Matured, \$3,144,732.00, Dividends, \$8,879,224.61.

Assets, Dec. 30, 1899, \$23,819,937.17 Liabilities, \$21,835,114.54
Surplus, \$1,984,822.63

JAMES L. JOHNSON, General Agent,

Masonic Building,

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

This Home Institution is the Largest Fire Insurance Company Chartered by the State of Massachusetts.

Annual Statement, January 1, 1900.

ASSETS,	\$4,906,939.06
CASH CAPITAL,	1,500,000.00
LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL,	1,721,846.72
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS,	3,185,093.34

A. W. DAMON, President. CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-President.

SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.

W. J. MACKAY, Ass't Secretary. F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.



Local Agents.

FRED C. WRIGHT & CO., 14 Fort Street.

HOMER G. GILMORE, 425 Main Street.

Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank.

CORNER MAIN AND COURT STREET.

✦
...Quarter Days...

January 15.

April 15.

July 15.

October 15.

DANIEL J. MARSH,
TREASURER.

Investment Securities.



GEO. E. ARMSTRONG & CO.

MEMBERS OF
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
STOCK EXCHANGES.

231 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

JOHN B. SMITH, Manager.

TELEPHONES 178 and 145.

THE Chapin National Bank,

241 MAIN ST., cor. LYMAN STREET,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Organized as State Bank, 1872
Organized as National Bank, 1879



Capital Stock, - - \$500,000
Deposits, - - - 1,200,000

WM. F. CALLENDER, President.
GEORGE R. YERRALL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: James A. Rumrill, Henry K. Baker, Edward S. Bradford, William Whiting, W. F. Callender, Charles C. Jenks, Chester W. Bliss, Theodore F. Breck, and George R. Yerrall.



Collections made on Springfield and vicinity at lowest terms, and prompt remittance.
Drafts on London. Business solicited.

We are situated near the depot, and strangers will find us conveniently located.

We receive our DEPOSITORS' boxes for safe keeping without charge.

Springfield National Bank.

CAPITAL, - - - \$200,000
 SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 240,000
 DEPOSITS, - - - 2,500,000

HENRY H. BOWMAN, President. GEORGE B. HOLBROOK, Vice-President.
 RALPH P. ALDEN, Cashier.



Receives accounts of banks, corporations, firms and individuals on *favorable* terms, and will be pleased to meet and correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, \$5 to \$12 PER YEAR.

Drafts drawn and Letters of Credit issued.
 Available in all parts of the world.



DIRECTORS.

C. A. CROCKER, ROBERT W. DAY, MICHAEL DUNN, RALPH W. ELLIS,
 GEORGE B. HOLBROOK, W. D. KINSMAN, FRANKLIN PIERCE,
 GEORGE W. TAPLEY, F. G. TOBEY, H. H. BOWMAN,
 RALPH P. ALDEN.

President, H. S. HYDE.

Cashier, W. M. WILLARD

.. The ..

Agawam National Bank,

Springfield, Mass.



CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

Special Deposit Boxes to Rent, \$5 per Annum.

Directors.

H. S. HYDE, CHAS. A. NICHOLS, L. J. POWERS, W. W. McCLENCH,
 MASE S. SOUTHWORTH, GEO. NYE, JR.,
 HENRY M. BREWSTER.

THE SPRINGFIELD Institution for Savings.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

Banking Room, cor. Main and State Streets,
Springfield, Mass.

OFFICERS FOR 1900.

HENRY S. LEE, President.

JULIUS H. APPLETON, Vice-President.

JOSEPH C. BOOTH, Treasurer.

W. N. CALDWELL, Clerk.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. APPLETON, W. H. HAILE, M. P. KNOWLTON, EMORY MEEKINS,
EDWARD P. CHAPIN, ARTHUR B. WEST, JOHN A. HALL,
HOMER L. BOSWORTH, HENRY S. LEE.

AUDITORS.

J. D. SAFFORD,

W. N. CALDWELL,

W. C. MARSH.

Interest on Deposits Commences the first day of
January, April, July and October.

Hampden Loan and Trust Company,

415 MAIN STREET,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WILLIAM H. HAILE, President.

EDMUND P. KENDRICK, WILLIAM F. WHITING,
Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM G. MCINTYRE, Treasurer.

SAYWARD GALBRAITH, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. HAILE, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, PETER MURRAY, EDMUND P. KENDRICK,
WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, HENRY C. HAILE, WILLIAM F. WHITING,
EDWARD N. GIBBS, WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, WILLIAM G. MCINTYRE.



TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Allows interest on Deposits subject to check. Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit. Collects Dividends and Interest. Manages Property as Agent for the Owner. Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, and Registrar for Corporations. May be appointed Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee, or Trustee, and accepts trusts created by will or otherwise. Is a legal Depository for Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Court Funds, and Savings Banks.

Storage Vaults and Safe Deposit Boxes from \$2.00 a Year Upwards.

UNITED
ELECTRIC LIGHT
COMPANY

E. MORGAN,
President.

WM. A. LINCOLN,
Treasurer.

HENRY S. ANDERSON,
Manager.



Arc Light
Incandescent Light
Electric Power



OFFICE:
135 STATE STREET.

POWER STATION:
FOOT OF STATE STREET.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

EDWARD P. CHAPIN, President.

GEO. R. BOND, Cashier.

Dynchon
National Bank,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Chartered 1853.

Re-organized 1865.

Transacts a regular banking business. Accounts solicited.

Drafts issued on England, Ireland, etc.



Directors.

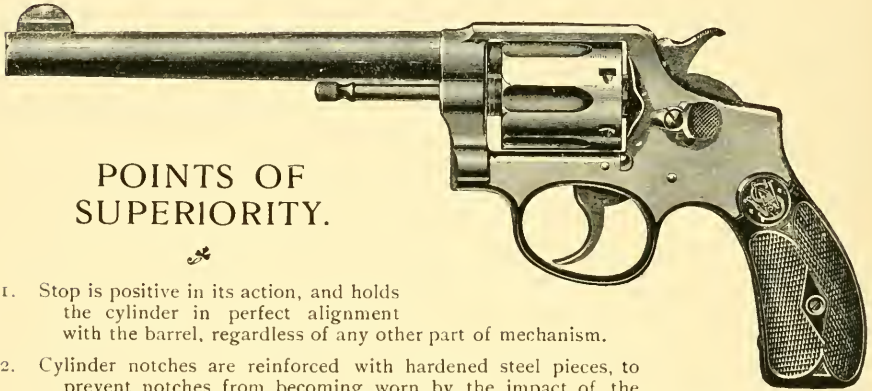
JOHN S. SANDERSON, H. C. ROWLEY, EDWARD P. CHAPIN, JAMES T. ABBE,
WM. O. DAY, CHAS. C. LEWIS.

Smith & Wesson

Military and Police Revolver



MODEL 1899.



POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.



1. Stop is positive in its action, and holds the cylinder in perfect alignment with the barrel, regardless of any other part of mechanism.
2. Cylinder notches are reinforced with hardened steel pieces, to prevent notches from becoming worn by the impact of the cylinder stop against the sides of the notches.
3. All of the small springs are spiral, thereby preventing the danger of breaking—a defect common to all small flat springs.
4. Lock studs are screwed into the frame, have collars raised above its surface, and, in conjunction with steel pieces set into the side plate, hold all working parts central and prevent friction.
5. Locking pin works in hardened collar set into frame.
6. Hardened collar set into extractor and raised above the ratchet teeth. This collar impinges upon the collar in frame, prevents the ratchet teeth from coming in contact with the frame, and forms a hardened surface which saves the cylinder from longitudinal wear and loosening.
7. Strong solid extractor rod, and boss on barrel to fill space between barrel and rod when pistol is closed, to prevent bending of rod.
8. Hammer nose so shaped that the blow will be in direct line with the cartridge, thus preventing the copper from being driven towards the bottom of primer, as by the usual raking blow of the solid hammer nose.
9. Barrel screwed into place, brought to perfect alignment by multiplying gauges, and pinned into position. This is a radical improvement over the method of screwing the barrel against shoulders tight enough to draw the stock of barrel.
10. Cylinder so chambered that the ball on leaving shell fills the front end of cylinder and prevents excessive loss of gas.
11. Stud and spring fitted in the yoke and working into a small detent in the joint, to prevent the cylinder from swinging loosely when the arm is opened.
12. Ease with which the arm can be operated with one hand.
13. Convenience in assembling and disassembling.
14. The head of extractor and extractor stem are made in one piece. It is therefore impossible for the extractor head to turn on stem.

SMITH & WESSON,

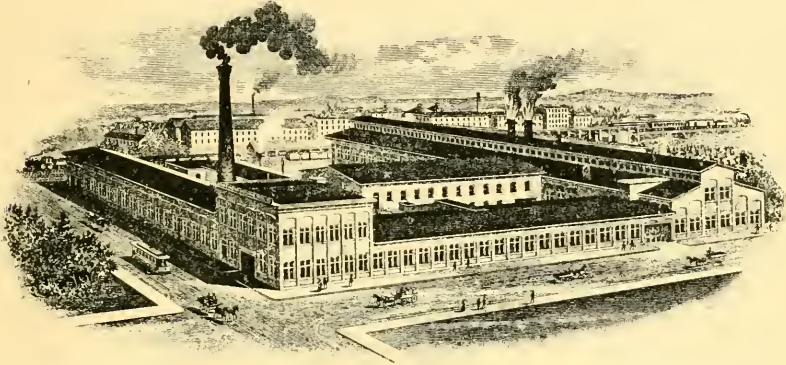
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BAUSH & HARRIS

RADIAL DRILLS,
 MULTIPLE SPINDLE DRILLS,
 BORING AND MILLING MACHINES,
 VERTICAL BORING AND TURNING
 MILLS,
 POWER DROP HAMMERS AND
 SHAPERS.



Machine Tool Co.



FOUNDRY WORK
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

W. A. HARRIS, Pres.

W. H. BAUSH, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

GEO. H. BAUSH, Supt.

WASON MANUFACTURING CO.

Railway
 Car Builders



SPRINGFIELD STEAM POWER CO.

Rooms, Power and Storage.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.



E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS

BRIGHTWOOD, MASS.

COMPLIMENTS OF
SPRINGFIELD STREET R. R. CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cheney Bigelow Wire Works.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Window Guards and Gratings
Elevator Enclosures
Elevator Cabs, etc.
Door and Window Screens
Brass, Copper and Iron Wire
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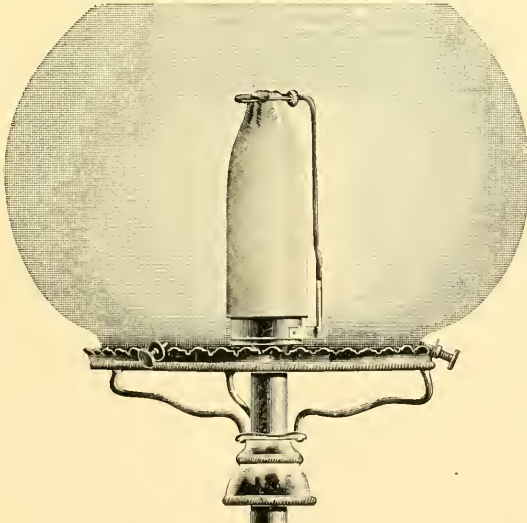
Established 1842.

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield Incandescent Burner.

PATENTED JANUARY 19, 1897.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 21, 1899



Latest and Most
Improved.

Odorless and
Noiseless.

Gives four times
the light of a
Batswing Burner.

Uses globes of
Ordinary Size
and Shape.

No Chimney to
Clean or to Break.

Mantles last
longer.

PRICE WITHOUT GLOBE, \$1.00 EACH.

GILBERT & BARKER MFG. CO.

193 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Springfield Glazed Paper Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



WM. H. SHUART, President.

ROBERT W. COFFEY, Vice-President.

JOHN F. MARSH, Treasurer.

HOLYOKE CARD AND PAPER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARD

...AND...

SURFACE COATED PAPERS.

Brightwood, . . .

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Bonds, Linens, Ledgers and Writing
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MITTINEAQUE, . . .

MASS.

MITTINEAGUE PAPER COMPANY,

MAKERS OF THE

Celebrated STRATHMORE Papers

Deckle Edge Book, Deckle Edge Writing, Drawing Board and
 Charcoal Paper. We make a specialty of Artists' Papers of all kinds.

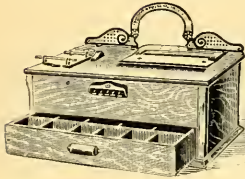


MITTINEAGUE, MASS.

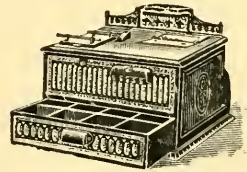
H. A. MOSES, Treasurer.
 C. S. HEMINGWAY, Ass't Treasurer.

Cable Address: "Strathmore"
 Telephone: No. 538.

The "Security" Cash Recorder



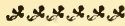
Manufactured
...By...
Hough Cash Recorder Co.



HOUGH CASH RECORDER CO.,
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS., U.S.A.

Indian Orchard Company,

A. N. MAYO, Pres.
H. K. WIGHT, Treas.
W. C. GODFREY, Agt.



Cotton Warps and Yarns

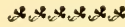
In Gray and all Colors, Single or two or more Ply.

Colored Cotton

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Novelty Yarns

In Cotton, Mercerized Cotton, Silk and Worsted,
in Various Patterns, Colors and Twists.



Indian Orchard, Mass.

Chapman Valve

Mfg. Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.

Manufacturers of
VALVES AND GATES
For All Purposes.
Also FIRE HYDRANTS.

AGENCIES.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. CLEVELAND.
ST. LOUIS. SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON, ENG. PARIS, FRANCE. MONTREAL, P. Q. JOHANNESBURG, S. A.

CHARLES E. STICKNEY,
Fire Insurance AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

425 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Smith & Murray's.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



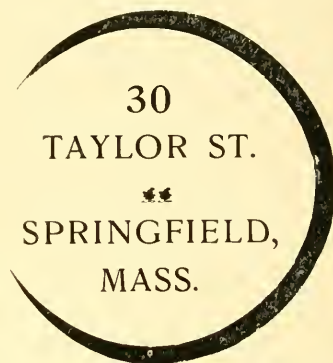
TELEPHONE 203.

Electric Railway

Switch

and

Supply Co.



A. N. MAYO & CO. DEALERS IN



Cotton Waste

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A. N. MAYO. E. F. COLLINS.

Springfield, Mass.

PATENT METALLIC ROLLS

FOR FIBROUS MATERIALS.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS TO

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.,


INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Men's Hats and Furnishing Goods.

W. S. CLARK & CO.,

JAMES H. CLARK.

EDWARD E. SAWTELL.

Wholesale and Retail  Business established 1848. But we carry no old stock, always new and fresh.

W. S. CLARK & CO.,

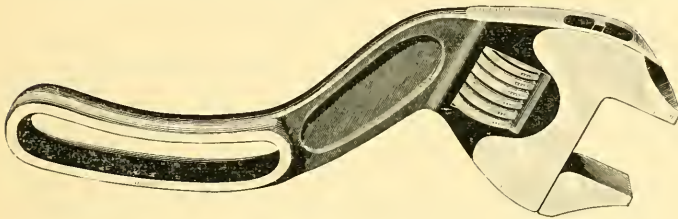
JAMES H. CLARK.

EDWARD E. SAWTELL.

Main and Hampden Sts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Bemis & Call Hardware and Tool Co.

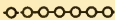


Wrench
Manufacturers

IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE "S" WRENCH.

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

The Bullard Camera Co.



Springfield, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MAGAZINE...

Cameras

AND OTHER



Photographic Apparatus.

GEORGE A. RUSSELL, Pres.

LOUIS C. SCHEUING, Asst. Treas.

JAMES A. BILL, Jr., Treas.

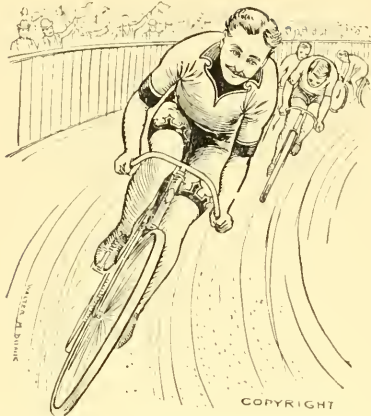
National Papeterie Co.,

Manufacturers of

PAPETERIES Writing Papers, Envelopes, National Bond, Old English, Illuminated Papers, Local Papers.
TOILET CASES Manicure Sets, Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Smoker Sets, Photograph Boxes, Necktie Boxes.
POCKET BOOKS Shopping Bags, Parisian Opera Bags, Chatelaine Bags, Purses, Ladies' Belts, Cuff and Collar Boxes.

New York Office, Prescott Building.

Springfield, Mass.



E. R. CLARK.

W. A. SABIN.

If you would be a

SURE WINNER

have your wheel repaired by

CLARK & SABIN,
BICYCLES,
 Bicycle Repairing and Sundries.

*Enameling, Nickeling, Vulcanizing
 and Brazing.*

CHAINLESS WORK A SPECIALTY.
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

157 Dwight St.,

Springfield, Mass.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Natick Underwear Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPULAR PRICED

Women's and Children's Underwear



← OFFICE AND FACTORY

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield Foundry Co.

Iron

Castings

95 to 119 LIBERTY ST.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

National Needle Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Standard" Sewing Machine Needles



FACTORY, BOYLSTON AND EMERY STREETS,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE IMPROVED

Chadwick
TRADE-MARK.
Copying Book

PATENTED
OCTOBER 16, 1868.

In Addition to Our
Patent "Chadwick"

We are makers of

The Ordinary Copying
Books.

All the different styles.

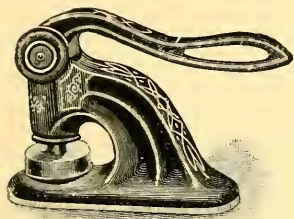
56 Harrison Ave.

Chadwick Copying Book Co.

Established 1865.

Incorporated 1883.

THE R. H. SMITH MFG. CO.

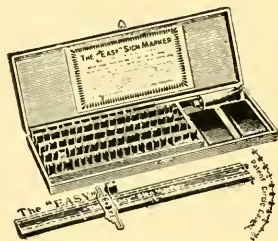


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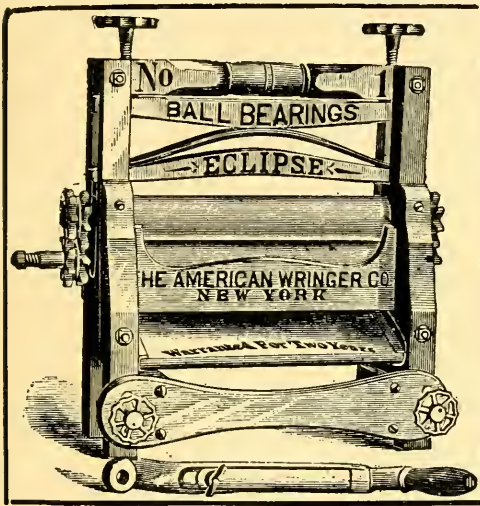
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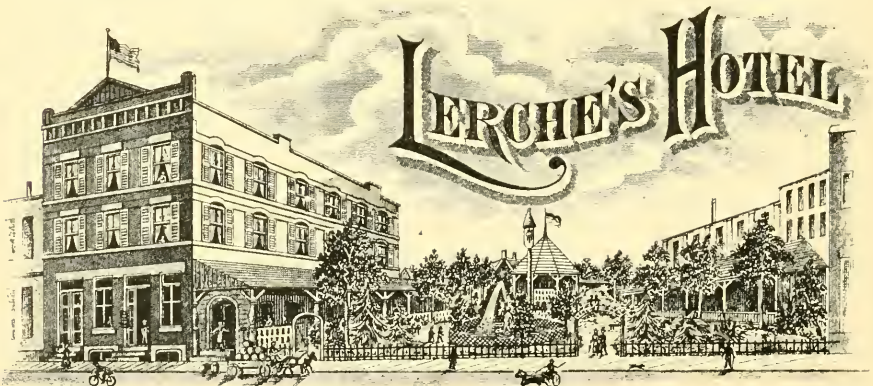
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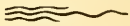
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